FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 DECEMBER 1985

Egypt

Relations With Libya — President Husni Mubarak told a Cairo meeting of African interior ministers that Egypt "cannot possibly fight" another Arab or African country, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi disclosed in remarks cited by MENA. A spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison responded to Mubarak's comment saying the Egyptian president wants to "deceive the Egyptian people" because "the steps he has taken and the huge concentration of forces along the border are tantamount to a declaration of war," JANA reported. MENA reported that the Egyptian Armed Forces chief of staff declared that Egyptian activities on the border with Libya are "security measures" rather than "military concentrations" and that they are in response to "abnormal activity" on the Libyan side of the border.

Relations With Israel — After a 3 December meeting with an Israeli delegation in Cairo, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described the talks, which focused on the Tabah issue, as "extremely useful" and revealed that bilateral relations will be discussed 4 December, MENA reported. Meanwhile, Tel Aviv's *HA'ARETZ revealed that Mubarak has rejected an Israeli* suggestion that Egypt invite Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Cairo, adding that the Egyptians object to Shamir's "negative position" on the Egyptian president's peace initiative.

Israel

IDF Operation in Lebanon — IDF infantry killed five "terrorists" and captured a number of others during a raid on PFLP-General Command hideouts in caves 10 km northeast of Hasbayya, Jerusalem radio reported. The IDF chief of staff said the operation preempted a planned attack on Israel by the PFLP-General Command, the radio noted. In a related report, Beirut radio stated that 10 Palestinians and Lebanese were killed by the Israeli force, which consisted of some 200 men supported by helicopters. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio confirmed that Progressive Socialist Party militia helped confront the IDF force, losing a number of fighters killed or wounded.

Murphy Tour -- In U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's talks with Shim'on Peres, Jerusalem radio said Murphy told the prime minister that Jordan's King Husayn will meet shortly with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to determine whether the Syrians can be included in the peace process.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio claimed, however, that the assault was repulsed with Iranian forces suffering 50 killed and "many more" wounded. The communique also announced a "successful" 3 December air attack on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Iran

Meeting with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, President 'Ali Khamene'i called for a "new and aggressive move" against the region's "pro-Zionist coalition" and pledged Iranian and Libyan cooperation with Syria in its ability to resist Israel, IRNA reported. According to Tehran radio, the Syrian and Iranian foreign ministers sent a joint telegram of support to Libyan Foreign Minister al-Turayki. IRNA announced later that Al-Kasm left Tehran for Damascus 2 December.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia 7 December at the invitation of his Saudi counterpart, IRNA stated.

Palestinian Affairs

An anonymous caller to AFP claimed responsibility for the murder of Palestinian lawyer 'Aziz Shihadah on behalf of the Fatah-Revolutionary council, the organization led by Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal. Shihadah, who was knifed to death in Ramallah 2 December, was described by AFP as a moderate and a well-known proponent of Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Egypt-Iraq-Pakistan

"Agreement has been reached to establish nuclear cooperation" among Egypt, Iraq, and Pakistan, according to WAM. The report, citing Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD*, stated that "preliminary talks have actually been held."

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PFLP-GC Spokesman Comments on Israeli 'Operation'
JN031829 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The PFLP-GC military spokesman has announced that the Israeli forces carried out at dawn a landing operation in the western Al-Biqa', Al-'Urqub area against the Al-Hawsh area where one of the Front's forward bases is located. The spokesman said that hundreds of paratroopers participated in the landing operation by besieging the base while helicopters were strafing it. A battle waged between base elements and Israeli forces from 0430 to 1100, Lebanese local time. All types of weapons were used and hand-to-hand fighting took place. The Israeli forces used helicopters for shelling the base and used planes for protection and supervision, while also using units for cutting roads of supply, units for surrounding the base, and units for attacking the base.

Citing eyewitnesses, the spokesman added that a number of Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Israeli forces were able to withdraw from the area only after 8 hours to (?hide) the evacuation of those who were killed or wounded.

Israel announced the landing operation 6 hours after it was completed. Israel said that the operation was commanded by Commander of the Northern Command Ori Or and under the personal supervision of Chief of Staff Moshe Levi.

The Palestinian spokesman said that the Front will announce its losses in another statement while awaiting accurate information. The spokesman announced that armed struggle will continue and escalate against Israel.

Sabri al-Banna Group Murders Palestinian Lawyer
NC031855 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 3 (AFP) — An anonymous caller to AFP offices here today claimed responsibility on behalf of the hard-line Fatah-Revolutionary Council, led by Abu Nidal, for yesterday's murder of Palestinian moderate 'Aziz Shihadah on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Mr Shihadah, a lawyer and a well-known proponent for Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, was knifed to death outside his home in Ramallah, north of Jerusalem.

The caller, who said he was phoning from Amman, read a communique in Arabic which said the "agent-traitor Shihadah" had been executed by "the martyrs of Land Day" group on "the 50th anniversary of the martyr 'Izz al-Din al-Qassaw."

Members of the group succeeded in regaining its bases, the communique said, adding: "The Fatah-Revolutionary Council warns all agents and traitors that the same fate will be reserved for them."

It saluted "the firmness of the Palestinian people in occupied territories", as well as their opposition to a February accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and to the "process of treachery" of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Qaddumi Delivers Speech to UN General Assembly
JN031857 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed the need to distinguish between resistance against occupation and foreign colonialist authorities on one hand and terrorism on the other. He said that the PLO has always condemned terrorism, adding that at the same time the PLO has the right to resist Zionist occupation under international law. He also said: If some people believe that this policy is terrorism, so let it be. We will continue our resistance against Zionist occupation regardless of time and the required sacrifices.

During his speech to the UN General Assembly yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf ridiculed the so-called peace proposals made by enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres from the platform of the General Assembly last October, saying that these proposals are old ideas in a new frame aimed at beautifying the ugly face of the racist Zionist entity in the international arena. He also stressed that the PLO is the Palestinian people's legitimate sole representative, also stressing the need for the PLO to participate in any efforts to achieve a settlement in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also said: We do not believe there is any reason for optimism about any prospect for a just settlement in the Mdidle East as long as the United States supports the enemy and ignores the PLO. He added that the Palestinian people will continue struggle for the sake of their inalienable rights and just peace. He also said that the PLO has always condemned terrorism and that it is working in the open, adding that the PLO has civilian establishments and offices all over the world and that it is an organization which is trying to establish friendly, cooperative relations with all peoples.

Referring to the CIA and the Zionist intelligence service, Abu al-Lutf said: We have neither a central intelligence nor a Mossad, which has killed and terrorized our people and many others. He added: We are not a group of refugees and the Zionist entity's right to exist is a myth, as its primary aim is to undermine the Palestinian people's right to resistance and self-determination.

KUWAIT

Crown Prince in UK for 'Medical Treatment'

LD011137 Kuwait KUNA in English 0901 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] London, Dec 1 (KUNA) — His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Sabah arrived here late last night on a private visit for medical treatment.

H.H. was greeted at the airport by Kuwait Ambassador to London Ghazi al-Rayis and the embassy employees.

Surgery 'Successful'

LD011722 Kuwait KUNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 1 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah had a successful surgery Sunday noon removing the gall bladder and is in a stable and satisfactory condition, an official source at the Council of Ministers said.

The source said h.h. was admitted hospital immediately after arrival in London Saturday evening where a comprehensive check up was made for him.

In the light of the analysis made, doctors decided to remove the gall bladder.

After the surgery, doctors reported that the conditions of h.h. was stable and satisfactory, the source added.

CSSR's Strougal Arrives for 2-Day Visit

LD021627 Kuwait KUNA in English 1456 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 2 (KUNA) — Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Dr. Lubomir Strougal arrived here Monday on an official two-day visit to Kuwait.

On his arrival Dr. Strougal was received by acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid and Minister of Communications and head of the mission of honor Engineer 'Isa al-Mazidi.

Director general of his highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister's Office Abdul Latif 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Bahar, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Suleyman Majid al-Sahahin, Kuwait's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affaires at the Czechoslovak Embassy here, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Kuwait who is Iraq's ambassador in Kuwait, and a number of ranking officials from the council of ministers and foreign ministry were also at the airport to receive Dr. Strougal.

Strougal is accompanied by an official delegation that groups foreign trade minister Bohumil Urban and a number of ranking officials as well as a press team.

Invites Amir to CSSR

LD031106 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] His highness the smir this morning at 1000 received his excellency the prime minister of the CSSR, Dr Lubomir Strougal, on the occasion of his visit to the country. His excellency conveyed to his highness a message from his excellency the president of the CSSR, in which he renewed the invitation to his highness to pay a state visit to Czechoslovakia. His highness accepted the invitation, and the date of the visit will be fixed in the future.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD031502 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, this morning at 0945 received at the Prime Minister's Office his excellency the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Dr Lubomir Strougal, and the accompanying delegation. At 1100 the talks began between the two countries. The Kuwaiti side was led by Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the Czechoslovak side was led by His Excellency Dr Lubomir Strougal.

They were attended on the Kuwaiti side by minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi; the minister of transportation and head of the mission of honor, 'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Masidi; the director of the heir apparent and Prime Minister's Office, 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahr; Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahhin; the ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Isa al-Khadar and plenipotentiary minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Latif al-Sarikh.

The talks were also attended on the Czech side by his excellency the minister of foreign trade, Bohumil Urban; First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Reohrek; First Deputy Minister of foreign Trade Frantisek Langer; deputy minister of electrotechnical Industries Jan Docekal; the Czech ambassador to Kuwait, Jan Straka and a number of officials from the visiting delegation. [passage omitted]

The talks dealt with the good bilateral relations between the State of Kuwait and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and ways to consolidate them in all fields. They also dealt with economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The two sides also discussed issues relating to the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iran war, issues of world peace and others of mutual interest. It was agreed to hold marginal meetings today between senior officials of the two countries.

An invitation was extended to his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah to visit Czechoslovakia at the time that his highness thinks appropriate.

Meets Communications Minister
LD031602 Kuwait KUNA in English 1431 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 3 (KUNA) — Visiting Czech Prime Minister Dr. Lubomir Strougal attended today a lunch banquet hosted in his honor by head of the Mission of honor, Communications Minister 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi at 1.30 p.m. today at the Kuwait Towers.

The banquet was attended by members of the accompanying Czech delegation and the mission of honor.

Holds Talks With Crown Prince
LD031632 Kuwait KUNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 3 (KUNA) — Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad received visiting Czech Premier Dr. Lubomir Strougal and the accompanying delegation at the Council of Ministers Tuesday.

At 11 a.m. (local time) the official round of talks between delegates of both countries took place with Sheikh Sabah presiding over the Kuwaiti team and Strougal chairing his country's delegation.

Strougal opened the meeting with well wishes to h.h. the crown prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah on his, the Czech delegates and the president's behalf and wished him speedy recovery.

The official talks tackled bilateral relations and means of boosting them in various spheres in addition to economic and commercial cooperation, the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and global peace in addition to other issues of mutual concern.

Strougal addressed an invitation in the name of the Czech president and Cabinet to h.h. the crown prince and premier to visit Czechoslovakia at the time he sees fit. He also invited Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad to visit Czechoslovakia.

An agreement was reached to hold side meetings between senior officials of both countries later today.

KUNA learnt that the Czechoslovak party had expressed a desire to develop comprehensive cooperation and establish amicable relations with all countries in the region.

Well informed sources said that viewpoints of both sides were identical on the necessity of intensifying efforts to end the arms race and establishing balanced international relations. Kuwait and Czechoslovakia asserted the importance of ending the Iraq-Iran war and denying foreign countries the opportunity to interfere in the region and welcomed all mediation efforts to end the destructive war and differences between the two neighboring countries.

Later this afternoon, Minister of Finance and Economy and Acting Minister of Oil and Industry Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi met with the Czech foreign trade minister.

The meeting which was attended by first deputy deputy foreign trade minister witnessed a discussions on current economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries and means of strengthening them.

Talks With Foreign Minister
LD031722 Kuwait KUNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 3 (KUNA) — On the occasion of the end of the visit of prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Lubomir Strougal, an official source at the Council of Ministers told KUNA that the official visit of Dr. Strougal took place at the invitation of H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and it came within the framework of the excellent relations existing between Kuwait and Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Strougal was received in audience by h.h. the amir and conveyed to him the good wishes and greetings of the president, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia.

The talks held between Dr. Strougal and the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, as well as the talks held between members of the accompanying delegation and their Kuwaiti counterparts covered bilateral relations and ways of developing them and international issues of mutual interest.

The Czechoslovak side expressed the desire of Czechoslovakia to establish relations and develop cooperation with all countries of the area.

The views of both sides were in full agreement on the paramount necessity to intensify efforts aimed at stopping the arms race and proliferating justice, cooperation and detente in the world and consolidating international relations on the basis of mutual respect.

The two sides agreed to continue to exert all possible efforts to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war in order to avoid any chances for intervention by foreign powers in the affairs of this area. They welcomed all initiatives and efforts that aimed to end this conflict.

In the light of the deep and extensive discussion that the two sides conducted with respect to the situation in the Middle East, the Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation for the just stand taken by Czechoslovakia regarding the Palestinian problem and the situation resulting therefrom in the Middle East.

The Czech side highly appreciated the positive approach of Kuwait concerning global issues as well as the problems in the Middle East specially the Palestinian cause.

Dr. Strougal extended an invitation to h.h. the crown prince and prime minister, and to the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, to pay official visits to the Republic of Czechoslovakia. These invitations were accepted with gratitude and the date of the visits will be determined in future.

'Source' on Talks

LD031838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Dec (KUNA) — Kuwait and Czechoslovakia have expressed the desire to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields.

A responsible source at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers, in a press statement to KUNA at the end of the official visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Kuwait, said that the two sides agreed to continue all possible efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Czechoslovak side expressed the will to develop all-round cooperation and to establish cordial relations with all states of the area.

Kuwait expressed thanks to Czechoslovakia for its just stand toward the Palestinian issue and the ensuing situation in the Middle East.

Here is the text [as received] of the statement:

On the occasion of the end of the visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, a responsible source at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers told KUNA that his official visit took place at the invitation of his Highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. The visit was made within the framework of the good relations existing between Kuwait and Czechoslovakia. Dr Strougal met with his highness the amir to convey to his highness the greetings and good wishes of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, its president, government and people. The talks held by Dr Strougal with his excellency the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, and also the related talks between the members of the accompanying delegation with their Kuwaiti counterparts covered bilateral relations and their future development and international issues of mutual interest.

The Czechoslovak side expressed the desire to establish relations and develop all-round cooperation with all the states of the area. The points of view of the two countries are in full agreement over the great need to intensify efforts to reach agreements concerning the arms race, spreading justice, cooperation and accord in the world, and establishing international relations on the basis of mutual respect. The two sides also agreed to continue all possible efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war so that there will be no opportunity for the intervention of foreign powers in the affairs of the area. They also welcomed all initiatives and efforts aimed at ending this conflict.

The Kuwaiti side thanked the Czechoslovak Republic for the just stance it has adopted toward the Palestinian issue and the ensuing situation in the Middle East, as noted in the profound and detailed discussion conducted by the two sides on this issue.

The Czechoslovak side expressed great appreciation for the positive Kuwaiti attitude toward international and Middle East issues, in particular the Palestinian issue. Dr Strougal extended an invitation to his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, and to the deputy prime minister and foreign minister to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted gratefully. A date will be set at a later time.

Seen Off by Foreign Minister

LD032159 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2028 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Dec (KUNA) — The Czechoslovak Premier Dr Lubomir Strougal left the country at 2200 today at the end of his 2-day official visit to the state of Kuwait.

He was accorded an official send-off at Kuwait internatiuonal airport. Leading those who came to bid him farewell was His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. Also taking part in the farewell were the chief of the honor escort mission; Minister of Communications Eng 'Issa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Masidi; Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid; the director general of the Office of His Highness the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister, 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahr; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin; the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Ambassador of Iraq 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani; the Kuwaiti ambassador to the Republic of Czechoslovakia, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khadar; the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in Kuwait and a number of senior officials at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry.

Senegalese President Arrives, Welcomed by Amir

LD300939 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0904 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (KUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived here today for a 2-day official visit. He was welcomed on arrival by the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh S'ad al-Abdallah al-Sabah.

The Senegalese president is accompanied by an official delegation which includes senior officials. The visiting president and the amir will have talks that are expected to focus on bilateral relations and their development, in addition to matters of common interest.

Discusses Bilateral Relations

LD302005 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Official talks between Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and President of Senegal Abdou Diouf began at 1700 this evening at al-Salam Palace.

It has been learned that the talks focused on the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them in all fields, Arab-African relations and issues of common interest. A friendly atmosphere prevailed at the talks, distinguished by understanding and a spirit of friendship.

Oil Minister on OPEC Differences, Oil Prices

GF010436 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (QNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah has ruled out that OPEC will declare a price war in the oil market, because such a war would jeopardize the interests of OPEC members and non-OPEC oil-producing countries.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL ANBA'* he said that current differences inside OPEC are due to the curtailment of the specified production ceiling and the impossibility of dividing production quotas among member states. He also said that OPEC has no choice. Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah added: It is not possible, for example, to ask Nigeria or Indonesia to specify their quotas.

The Kuwaiti oil and industry minister ruled out that OPEC will call for an expanded meeting that includes OPEC members and non-OPEC producers to discuss measures to specify production quotas. He expected that oil prices will decrease to $25 per barrel during next February and March. However, he said that OPEC will not reduce the official prices of their oil. He said that the OPEC ministerial council may meet in February or April to discuss the dangers threatening the international oil market. He said that the OPEC meeting, which is scheduled to be held this week, will not resolve the differences.

Oil Minister Departs for Geneva OPEC Meeting

LD022137 Kuwait KUNA in English 1054 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 2 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifa left for Geneva Monday to take part in ministerial-level consultations and an official conference for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Sheikh Ali told KUNA before departure that a number of OPEC ministers had decided to hold informal consultations on Wednesday and Thursday on efforts by the exporters group to stabilize the world oil market.

He would not elaborate on the consultations which would precede the bi-annual conference of the organization which is due to open Saturday.

But KUNA learned from oil sources here that Venezuela asked for the ministerial consultations as to explore the possibility of a common OPEC stand on how to cope with sluggish demand for oil expected next year.

The informal talks would also assess OPEC individual production quotas, according to the source who added that Venezuela wanted all OPEC oil ministers to take part in the pre-conference discussions.

Nigeria on Sunday said it would not be attending the informal talks and that its oil minister will only take part in the official OPEC conference.

Nigeria was apparently trying to avoid coming under fire for producing far beyond its OPEC quota.

With international demand for oil picking up due to the winter season, OPEC'S production last month ran at 18.2 million barrels per day, 2.2 million barrels in daily excess of the organization's overall output ceiling.

OMAN

Communique With Tunisia Follows Mzali Visit

PM261315 Tunis L'ACTION in French 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mohamed Mzali's Visit to Sultanate of Oman"]

[Text] At the end of Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali's official visit to the Sultanate of Oman, a press communique was published in Muscat. The following is the text:

At the invitation of His Excellency Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia, paid an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman 15 to 17 November at the head of a high-ranking delegation. This visit was followed by participation in the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the Sultanate's glorious national festival.

The visit was part of the framework of strengthening the age-old historical ties existing between the two fraternal peoples and developing cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman and the Tunisian Republic.

His Excellency Mohamed Mzali had the honor of meeting Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, to whom he conveyed the greetings of his brother, Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba, and the feelings of affection and respect which the Tunisian people have for His Majesty and for the Omani people.

The visiting prime minister subscribed to the views and analyses of his majesty the sultan on current Arab questions and on questions of common interest. In an atmosphere of sincere fraternity and perfect harmony, an official working session was held in the Qasr al-Bustan palace by the Tunisian delegation headed by his excellency the prime minister and the Omani delegation headed by his excellency the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs. The meeting dealt with bilateral relations and means of developing them in the different spheres. It also made it possible to draw up a complete review of these relations.

The Tunisian side expressed its satisfaction with the positive results produced by the recent conference of Cooperation Council countries held in Muscat. It expressed satisfacton with the decisive role played by the Sultanate at that conference and the solidarity shown by the leaders of Cooperation Council states both during their recent conference in Muscat and in the Security Council following the Israeli attack on Hammam al-Shatt. The Tunisian side paid particular tribute to the Sultanate for its

honorable and clear attitude and for its support for Tunisia after that attack.

The two sides also examined the situation prevailing in the Gulf and especially the Iraq-Iran conflict. They said they were worried by this situation and expressed the hope that the two warring sides will give a favorable response to calls urging them to end the fighting and settle the conflict by negotiation.

In this context the Tunisian side expressed its support for the resolutions adopted by the Muscat summit conference which call for stepping up contacts between the warring sides to find an area of agreement making it possible to end hostilities.

The Tunisian side paid tribute to the role played by the Sultanate of Oman in achieving this.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive development in Tunisian-Omani relations in the different spheres, especially in information, education, transport, communications, and social affairs.

They noted their readiness to examine ways and means of developing trade, strengthening economic cooperation, and promoting investment in both countries and cooperation in the health care and agriculture spheres.

The two sides stressed the need to consolidate cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and to develop it with a view to bringing the Tunisian and Omani peoples closer together.

To this end the two sides examined the possibility of concluding two conventions:

The first relates to economic cooperation and aims to define the general framework and identify projects and companies which could be set up jointly and to define the economic gaps and the areas of trade in which the two governments could cooperate.

The second convention aims to provide legal guarantees and create an appropriate climate for encouraging investment and facilitating the transfer of capital.

These two conventions will be studied by Tunisian and Omani ad hoc commissions.

It was also decided to set up a high-level joint commission grouping top government officials from the two countries to meet regularly each year and whenever necessary in Muscat and Tunis alternately.

The two sides agreed to hold a Tunisian trade week next year, during which there will be a sales exhibition in particular.

During this visit an agreement was signed on cooperation in the cultural, technical, and education spheres between the Omani and Tunisian Governments. An agreement was also signed by the two countries in the air transport sphere. The Omani side expressed its satisfaction with the Tunisian decision to lift the requirement for Omani nationals to have a visa to enter Tunisia.

The Tunisian side, for its part, expressed its admiration for the progress made by the Sultanate and for the achievements made by this country in the past 15 years.

It wished the Sultante greater prosperity and development under Sultan Qabus' enlightened leadership and expressed its respect for the Sultanate's fraternal support for Tunisia, and for the effort it is making to strengthen relatiosn between the two countries and the two fraternal peoples.

On the supreme combatant's behalf the Tunisian prime minister repeated the invitation for His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id to pay an official visit to Tunisia.

He gave a similar invitation to the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs.

Finally, the Tunisian prime minister expressed his great satisfaction with the warm welcome given to him and to the delegation accompanying him.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF300748 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Riyadh this morning. He is carrying a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

In a statement, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah said: His majesty the sultan's message to his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz deals with bilateral relations and the continued consultations between their majesties.

Responding to a question about the Iraq-Iran war, the minister said: We are still making contacts with various parties to explore the future possibilities of ending this raging war.

He was seen off by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate; and 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

QATAR

Heir Apparent Meets Sudanese Interior Minister

GF301052 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, received in his office at Al-Dawhah Palace at 1100 today General 'Abbas Madani Muhammad, Sudanese minister of the interior, and the delegation accompanying him, currently visiting Doha.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of the Interior; Ahmad al-Tayyif al-Kurdufani, Sudanese ambassador in Doha; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah

Salim al-Sulaytin, director of the criminal investigation department; and Shaykh Hasan ibn Khalid Al Thani, from the office of the deputy amir and heir apparent.

Both sides reviewed the fraternal relations between Qatar and Sudan and the means of strengthening cooperation between them in various fields.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Richard Murphy 2 Dec

GF030528 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz yesterday received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs. The meeting was attended by His Royal Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guards; Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal; and Walter Cutler, the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

King Congratulates SFRY Leader on National Day

GF291337 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today sent a congratulatory cable to SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic on the occasion of his country's national day.

Omani Foreign Minister Meets With King

GF301230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court today Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, who delivered to his majesty a message from his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the Omani ambassador to the Kingdom.

Departs After 'Short Visit'

GF301944 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 30 Nov (SPA) — Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Riyadh this evening after a short visit to the Kingdom, during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Sudanese Defense Minister Departs After Visit

GF300636 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Jeddah, 29 Nov (SPA) — Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and defense minister, left Jeddah today for home at the conclusion of a 4-day visit to the Kingdom.

During his visit, the Sudanese minister conveyed a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Supreme Transitional Military Council in the Sudan, to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by the acting commander of the western region, Major General Nayif al-Barakati, and a number of officials.

Australian Primary Industry Minister Arrives

GF021333 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin arrived in Riyadh at noon today on a 5-day visit to the Kingdom.

Cabinet Approves Military Agreement With ROK

GF022014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 Dec (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session held this afternoon. Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali Al-Sha'ir made a statement to a SPA correspondent. He said: Stemming from his majesty the king's interest in his citizens and his constant keeness to inspect their life affairs, and in continuation to what was discussed in the previous session on certain services carried out by the general sectors of the state for the service of the citizens, and after briefing his majesty on the prices of electricity which were previously increased, and in accordance with his majesty's desire to ease the financial burdens of his followers, the Cabinet issued an order to modify the previous prices of electricity consumption.

The minister of information also said: The Cabinet also looked into the transactions of this session's agenda and issued a number of resolutions on them. The most important resolution is:

After reviewing the transaction received from the Cabinet Secretariat, which comprises the speech of his royal highness second deputy prime minister, minister of defense, and aviation and inspector general, regarding a military cooperation agreement between Saudi Arabia and the Government of the ROK, the Cabinet issued the following order:

1. Authorizing his royal highness minister of defense and aviation and inspector general to sign a military cooperation agreement between the two governments with the formula attached to the decision observing the supplementary amendments regarding the formulation of some articles.

2. After signing the agreement, the original signed copies in accredited languages will be submitted to the Cabinet to issue an order of approval and to prepare the royal decree in this regard.

UAE

President Addresses Armed Forces on National Day

GF011204 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Dec 85

["Text" of speech by President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the Armed Forces on the 14th anniversary of national day — read by announcer]

[Text] My valiant sons the officers, noncommisioned officers, and men of the Armed Forces: Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you. Greetings. It is a pleasure for the father to talk to his sons and to address his elite friends on good occassions. There is no dearer occasion than this — the 14th anniversary of the federation. This dear occasion underlines the spirit of unity for which we strived for long years. During this period, our goal was clear and our march was successful. Our state was unified through our faith, selflessness, and the unity of our goals and objectives which have become the bases of our glory and a milestine in our history.

My sons, it has been 14 years of continued and persistent work, sincere efforts, noble and lofty values, deep faith, selflessness, putting the national interest above all considerations, and of continued efforts toward our goals to achieve a dear and strong unity to be a nucleus for more comprehensive Arab unity. In this unity, the young and the old have put their hands together, to which all the sectors of our people have responded. They all believed that they have the same destiny and fate. We would not be bragging if we say that our federation was a beacon on those dark nights and that our people have begun to reap what they sowed.

On the international level, the UAE has occupied a respectable place among other nations. It is enhancing justice and peace. On the Arab level, it has become a support. On the internal level, our country has benefited from the grace God has endowed upon it. It has paid attention to the people living in it and to their livelihood, health, education, sports, and prosperity. Our country, my sons, has used the good which God has endowed upon it in serving its people. You have borne the hard responsibility because you are its defensive shield and secure fence. You have the responsibility of protecting this good. Your responsibility is a primary goal which should be clear to you and you should cherish it.

Our country is one of unity, not discord. It spends without being thrifty; it guards without threatening any one; it protects without dissipating any efforts; it makes efforts to serve that which is good; and it is always eager to aid friends.

Dear sons, you are aware that our state is part of the Arab nation and shares the Arab nation's language, history, religion, pains, aspirations, and common destiny. You owe it to your nation that you share in its aspirations and sufferings. Whenever you gain anything that is good your leaders spare no effort in letting your Arab nation benefit from it; and whenever the Arab nation is subjected to any evil we must contribute with our money, the blood of our youth, and the weapons of our soldiers to ward it off. Therefore, we have prepared you and provided you with all the available means of strength that our resources allow.

My sons, you must assimilate and safeguard your weapons, for they will protect you in difficult times. You must know why, and when to use the weapons you have. You must master their use, both technically and in mobilization. You must learn the modern military arts and sciences so that you truly deserve to be among the great armies. You must have discipline which is the basis of the strength of the Armed Forces. Your hearts must be full of love and self-sacrifice. Live for your state and nation. You are the protectors and guardians of your homeland and religion. Know that your people are your support, they are proud of you, just as you are proud of them.

Brave sons: When you participate with your brothers from the GCC states in training, coordination, and integration, you are contributing to the building of the intrinsic strength of the citizens of this area, and are contributing to the building of a modern state in a magnificent march that reflects the epic of love and loyalty among the citizens of the GCC states and the men of their Armed Forces. The ties of blood, language, customs, traditions, heritage, hopes, and common destiny that bind you with your brothers in the GCC states reflect the truest sentiments of loyalty and sense of responsibility among the sons of the same nation.

Dear sons, in conclusion I ask you to fear God and to follow the Islamic code of conduct. Hold on to the principles of Islam. I ask God to benefit us from what we learn from His Book, and to guide us in doing what is right and to make us firm in pursuing what is right. Always support what is right and just. May God grant you success and may He support you with His victory. Peace be upon you.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Arrives for Visit

GF021500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Dec (WAKH) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a 3-day official visit to the UAE.

President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was foremost of those who welcomed the Sudanese leader upon his arrival. He was also welcomed by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the President's Office; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of the president; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; Dr 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid Ibrahim, Sudanese ambassador to the UAE; and 'Ubayd Salim al-Zu'abi, UAE ambassador to Sudan.

General Siwar al-Dhahab is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Vice Admiral Yusuf Hasan Ahmad and Staff Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, members of the Transitional Military Council; Ibrahim Tah Ayyub, foreign minister; and a number of senior Sudanese officials.

Meets With President 3 Dec
GF031013 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A discussion session was held today at Al-Mushrif Palace between His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Supreme Military Council in the Sudan.

The talks were attended by a number of officials from both sides.

PDRY

Chairman Receives USSR Message on Geneva Summit
GF021937 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, held recently in Geneva, and the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on these results.

The message also dealt with the current situation, an evaluation of the results of the Geneva meeting, and the approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the activities of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the implementation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and his views on the international situation in light of this policy and in connection with the results of the Geneva summit.

The message was conveyed by the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Comrade Vladislav Zhukov during a meeting with the brother secretary general.

Chairman Cables SFRY Leader on National Day
GF011437 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has sent a cable of congratulations to SFRY President [title as received] Veselin Djuranovic on the occasion of his country's national day.

The cable reads: On the occasion of the national day of friendly SFRY, it pleases me to send to you my best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of your country and people, the constant development of the relationship between our countries, and success and victory for our joint struggle to achieve the just rights of peoples, and international stability and peace.

Chairman Cables Albanian Leader on Anniversary
GF011553 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has sent a cable of congratulations to Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The cable reads: On the occasion of your country's national liberation day, it pleases me to send to you and your friendly people our heartiest congratulations and our best wishes for the continued progress of your country and the prosperity of your people. We personally wish you health and happiness.

Chairman Receives DFLP's Hawatimah's Cable
GF011904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Dec 85

["Text" of cable from Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium — date not given]

[Text] It pleases me, in the name of the DFLP Central Committee, its members and supporters, to send to you and to all the strugglers of the fraternal Yemeni party and people, our warmest congratulations on the 18th anniversary of national independence which was achieved by the will of your valiant masses and the arms of the revolutionaries of the pan-Arab front.

The 18th anniversary of independence coincides with the most important event in the fraternal PDRY, namely the success of the third congress of the YSP — the party which is the leader and guide of your triumphant revolution.

It also coincides with serious events in the Arab nation and the Middle East in general. The voracity of imperialism, Zionist Israel, and Arab reactionaryism is on the increase. These forces are stepping up their joint action and frenzied activity in order to destroy the revolution and the PLO, after they have made some success in dividing the revolution through the Amman agreement, and by spreading rumors concerning the possibility of a U.S. solution to the conflict in the Middle East.

What is actually taking place are frenzied attempts to withdraw recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative [of the Palestinian people] and creating substitutes for it, preliminary to the final elimination of the original and the substitute, in order to enable the Jordanian regime to strike a separate bilateral deal — or one that is agreed upon — behind the back of the Palestinian people and at their expense. At the same time, Israel contributes its share to this scheme in various forms, among which are the extensive arrests in the occupied territories, and expulsion orders against a number of nationalist and unionist leaders, such as Dr 'Azmi al-Sha'bi, member of al-Birah city council, and 'Ali Abu Hilal, secretary of the central council of the workers' unity bloc, and others.

While appreciating the important role that the YSP has played and continues to play in supporting and assisting the struggle of our Palestinian people, we urge the continuation of all efforts, in concert with all comrades and brothers, in order to foil the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme and to restore PLO unity on the basis of its stern nationalist line which has a solid base in PNC resolutions, particularly the resolutions of the 16th PNC, and on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement which is still in effect and enjoys extensive support by the masses of the Palestinian people and fraternal and friendly forces, foremost among which are the countries of the socialist bloc, and their vanguard the USSR.

The restoration of PLO unity is the necessary condition to provide a serious possibility to defeat liquidation schemes such as Camp David, the Reagan plan, and any separate bilateral deals with the Zionist enemy. It is also the necessary condition to enable the Palestinian people to continue their struggle on all levels, including armed struggle, for the sake of obtaining their national rights, chief among which is their right to return to their homeland, self-determination, and to establish an independent national state.

Let the 18th anniversary of independence in the fraternal PDRY be a new impetus to all strugglers and all honorable people to support the Palestinian people's struggle for national independence. May the relations of struggle between our revolutions and peoples become stronger, and may the relations of comradeship between the YSP and DFLP flourish.

Chairman Speaks After Artillery Excercises

GF022009 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, this morning watched the progress of the joint firing excercises conducted by the coastal missile artillery and the first and second tactical missiles group of the missile boats in honor of the great success of the 3d YSP congress and in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of the naval force in the PDRY.

At the conclusion of the conducted successfully excercises the brother secretary general and chairman of the Presidium warmly greeted participating forces from the Navy and the Defense Ministry and brother Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, and congratulated them on the great success achieved by the forces participating in the joint exercises of the missile artillery and on the high efficiency and combat ability shown by the naval forces in general.

He said that within the framework of their tasks the naval force should consolidate its defense capabilities to defend the homeland's territorial integrity and to confront any aggressive act by the hostile forces, especially since these forces are alerting their military fleets near the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean, and are flexing their muscles to threaten the security, stability, and national sovereignty of the region's peoples. He said: We are confident that we are adequately able to protect our independence and to defend our political system and the achievements of our people. We know that the imperialist and Zionist forces are hatching new plots against our homeland and people. We are expecting any piratical act by these forces similar to those which have taken place in many Arab countries and in the world, but through the unity of our party, the ability of our people, and the capabilities of our Armed Forces, and through our intimate alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we will repel any act that these forces may dare to carry out. We will not abandon our ideological choice, political course, and our principled positions toward our Arab peoples and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent national state on their soil.

Concluding his address, he reiterated his congratulations to the participating forces for their great success and wished the command and soliders of the naval force and the Armed Forces every success in carrying out the tasks assigned to them. He also greeted the Soviet experts who are assuming the responsibility of preparing, training, and qualifying our Armed Forces. He wished them every success in their work.

YAR

President Cables PDRY Chairman on Independence Day

GF291333 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The brother leader president and secretary general, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has sent a cable of congratulations to his brother, PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of the southern part of the homeland. Following is the text:

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the country — Aden. It pleases me to seize the opportunity of the 18th anniversary of the independence for which the 26 September Revolution prepared the circumstances and the movement of revolutionary sentiments among the sons of our people so that the 14 October Revolution would begin and the liberation war would be kindled. Our people fought in this war against hateful colonialism, making great sacrifices represented by the convoys of pious martyrs among their dearest sons who wrote down with their pure blood the words of freedom along the path of pride, glory, and independence from the unjust colonial control from which our people suffered for decades.

In my own name and on behalf of your brothers in the northern part of the homeland, I send to you and to our brothers in the southern part of the homeland, our warmest congratulations and best wishes. I pray to God Almighty to have mercy on the pure souls of the martyrs which were offered as the price for independence, and to grant us all his constant assistance and guidance, so that we will achieve for our Yemeni people in the two parts of the homeland all the good, progress, and prosperity to which they aspire under the aegis of restoring their desired unity. Please accept my full appreciation.

[Signed] Your brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, secretary general of the General People's Congress

President Meets Tunisian Secretary of State

GF021724 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the presidential palace at 1330 today Brother Ahmed Ben Arafa, Tunisian secretary of state for international cooperation. The minister delivered to the brother president a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on bilateral cooperation and the recent events on the Arab and international arenas.

Foreign Ministry Denies Attacks on YAR Jews

GF012023 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry made a statement concerning news carried by Israeli media indicating that the Palestinians have attacked a number of Yemeni Jews. The source affirmed that these reports are baseless, and that these false claims reveal the true aggressive Israeli intentions against the Palestinian people to deny them their legitimate rights, and against all the Arab countries through threats issued repeatedly by the Zionist officials. The responsible source at the Foreign Ministry affirmed that the Yemeni Jews have the full rights and duties stipulated in Islamic laws, the standing Constitution, and the National Charter for all citizens.

Foreign Minister Departs for Cairo Visit

GF031349 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Commit tee, today left for Cairo carrying a message from brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Returns From Trip

GF031859 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa this evening carrying a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary of the General People's Congress.

Chief of Staff Comments on Border Measures

'Abnormal' Libyan Activity

NC031531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of th¼ Armed Forces, has declared that what is taking place now in the western region of Egypt are security measures and not military concentrations. He said that there is increasing Libyan activity on Egypt's western borders, especially in the northern region and in the southern region close to Sudan. Therefore, we have taken measures in anticipation of any eventuality.

In a statement today after watching the final phase of a military exercise, Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that there are movements and signs indicating abnormal activity on the Libyan side of the border. What is happening on our side of the border is a normal military measure.

In response to a question on the storming of the hijacked Egyptian plane at Valletta airport and the kinds of the weapons that were used in the assault, Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that there is a weapon for every situation. It also depends on what kind of mission someone is asked to carry out.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that the leader of the commando force that stormed the plane decided that the situation only required using pistols. He explained that the decision not to use other weapons, such as tear gas, was sound, because the hijackers were carrying hand grenades with the safety pins removed. If a hijacker was teargassed, the hand grenade would fall from his hand and explode. Moreover, there were children on board and any large dose of gas could have caused their death.

On his evaluation of the storming operation, Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that the operation completely achieved its goal. If there were some casualties, they were beyond our control; they were not a result of the storming, but of the fire which was caused by the incendiary bombs thrown by the hijackers.

Concluding, Lt Gen al-'Urabi expressed his regret over the casualties that occurred as a result of this terrorist operation.

Says Maneuvers Unconnected

NC031416 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — Today Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Armed Forces chief of staff, attended the final stage of the "Victory Number 6" military exercise held at one of the military positions west of Cairo.

The goal of the exercise was to improve the training efficiency of joint armored, infantry, and air forces in combat operations through the application of initiative and decisiveness and through the use of armored forces in combat missions. The exercise, which lasted 3 days and 3 nights, began with night movements over long distances and with attacks on various fixed and mobile targets, involving hand-to-hand combat with enemy reserves at times.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that the forces taking part in the exercise displayed a very high level of combat efficiency. He noted particularly the armored forces' success in making rapid and effective approaches, particularly during the night stages of the exercise. The armed forces chief of staff added: I believe that the exercise achieved its goals by providing training for the troops, officers, and commanders.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi added that this exercise has no connection to current events and had been previously scheduled. He pointed out that the forces taking part in the exercise began their movements a week before the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner, and said that the exercise was part of a planned training program. Training takes place at established times and no current event influences the Armed Forces' training plans.

The exercise was also attended by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the central military zone; Major General Tahsin Shanan, commander of the training staff of the Armed Forces; Major General Faruq Riziq, commander of the armored forces; and a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

Nuclear Cooperation Begins With Iraq, Pakistan

GF040633 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Dec (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today reported that agreement has been reached to establish nuclear cooperation among Egypt, Iraq, and Pakistan.

The paper stated that preliminary talks have actually been held to lay the bases of this cooperation. It has been agreed that cooperation will include the exchange of advanced technology, scientific reserach, experts, and scientific delegations among the three countries.

King Husayn, Pakistan's Zia Telephone Mubarak

NC292032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon to exchange opinions on the latest developments and events in the region.

Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq also called President Mubarak tonight and expressed his sorrow and offered condolences over the loss of life in the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. His excellency said that his country appreciates the decision to storm the aircraft and confront the terrorists at the scene of their crime. The Pakistani president added that the assault operation was unavoidable under the circumstances.

Mubarak Receives Reply from India's Gandhi

NC021546 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received a message today from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in reply to his communication on the latest developments in the Middle East and Egypt's

efforts to deal with them. The Indian ambassador in Cairo handed the message to Dr 'Ismat al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

'Abd al-Majid Meets Israeli Delegation

NC031709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met tonight with the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks led by Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office. The meeting was attended by Egypt's delegation to the talks which is led by Assistant Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi.

Calls Talk 'Useful'

NC031953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with the members of the Israeli delegation this evening. The delegation is currently visiting Cairo for talks with Egypt at the level of experts on the Tabah problem. The Israeli delegation includes Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office; David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general; and Moshen Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

Also attending the meeting were the Egyptian delegation members to the Tabah talks. They are Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian side to the talks; Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department; Ambassador Badr Hammam, director of the Israel Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel; Adviser Mahmuad 'Uthman; and Salah Hindawi, minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry.

Following the 90-minute meeting, 'Abd al-Majid said that it had been extremely useful and that several issues had been discussed.

Tamir said that the talks today focused on the Tabah issue. Bilateral relations will be discussed tomorrow, Wednesday. He said that the talks are expected to continue until Thursday. He noted that the talks will resume at the level of experts in Israel next week.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi said that today's talks were useful. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, later met with the members of the Israeli delegation.

Chance To Inspect Israeli Border Said Refused

GF291542 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Cairo report]

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have rejected an Israeli proposal to form a joint military committee comprised of U.S. military experts to inspect the size and armaments of Egyptian and Israeli forces near their joint border. Israel had sent a letter to the Egyptian Government expressing suspicion about Egypt's adherence to the Camp David accords.

CSSR Trade Official Discusses Relations

Meets Lutfi

NC021700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec (MENA) — During their meeting today, Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR foreign trade deputy minister, and Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi considered ways of promoting economic and trade relations between the two countries. They also discussed the renewal of the economic cooperation protocol for a further year, and its increase to $200 million in 1986.

This was announced by Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who also said that the CSSR deputy minister for foreign trade was expected to sign the protocol of cooperation between the two countries tomorrow.

The meeting was attended by the CSSR ambassador in Cairo, Slavomir Novak.

Confers With Abu 'Ali

NC031456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, met today with Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Egypt.

They discussed the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries. Bilateral trade grew by 60 percent this year as compared to last year. The visitors said the CSSR wanted to increase its import of long-stapled Egyptian cotton.

Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, also received the CSSR official today. They discussed the preparations for the meeting of the joint Egyptian-Czechoslovak committee on economic cooperation in Cairo next April. The CSSR guest said his government favored granting Egypt a new loan. Negotiations on this will be held in Prague in February. The two parties also reviewed projects in which the CSSR is participating. These include the desalination plants in the Governorates of Al-Qalyubiyah and Al-Minya and the cement projects of Al-Minya and northern Sinai.

YAR Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

NC031120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Cairo from Sanaa this morning on a short visit to Egypt.

In a statement upon arrival, the YAR foreign minister said that he is carrying a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Husni Mubarak, dealing with bilateral rela-

tions, with issues of common interest in the Arab and international arenas, and with Egypt's confrontation of terrorism and its decision to storm the Egyptian plane at Valletta Airport. He added that the YAR issued a statement condemning all forms of hijackings, which endager the safety of civilians. Al-'Iryani added that he is scheduled to meet with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, while in Egypt.

Meets Mubarak

NC031256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1237 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at Al-Qubbah presidential palace this afternoon.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Muhammad Haydar, the official in charge of YAR interests in Cairo also attended the meeting.

Concludes Visit

NC031637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the YAR, left Cairo this afternoon for Sanaa after a visit of several hours to Egypt. During his visit, Al-Iryani delivered a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Husni Mubarak. He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Rushdi Opens Anticrime Conference 30 Nov

NC301522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi opened the first African anti-crime studies and research conference in Cairo this morning.

In his address, Ahmad Rushdi declared that the problems of security today have become increasingly complex because the domain and trends of crime have expanded. He said that the crimes of piracy and terrorism represented a return to the first eras of barbarism and are a blot on contemporary history. He said that mankind should make a concerted effort to put an end to these crimes.

The interior minister called for firm and effective cooperation in the pursuit of criminals. Bilateral and collective agreements for the extradition of criminals should be concluded, without impinging on the rights of political refugees.

The interior minister stressed the necessity of continuously updating African security apparatuses in order to confront modern crime and criminal methods. He emphasized the need for cooperation between official security apparatuses and the people's role in combating crime.

Conference Issues Recommendations

NC021309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The First African Conference for the Prevention of Crime produced its recommendations and resolutions during its final session in Cairo today. The session was attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi.

The conferees condemned all forms of terrorism and recommended that a program of cooperation among African states be drafted to combat crime. In accordance with that program, information and expertise related to crime would be exchanged by security authorities. The participants also denounced apartheid, calling for stronger efforts to secure the suspension and elimination of racist practices.

The conference statement called on the OAU secretary general to establish an African bureau for cooperation in fighting crime. Within the related recommendations, it stressed that OAU member states must reach agreement among themselves on the extradition of criminals.

In his speech at the final session, Ahmad Rushdi, interior minister and conference chairman, emphasized the need for cooperation among African states in the area of security in maintaining the security and stability of Africa.

Italian Industry Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC012059 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Renato Altissimo, Italian minister of industry, commerce and crafts, arrived in Cairo this evening. He is leading a delegation which is on a 1-day visit to Egypt. While in Egypt, the Italian minister will hold talks with the ministers of planning, industry, and electricity on ways of increasing technical cooperation between the two countries.

Meets 'Abd al-Wahhab

NC021502 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, Dec. 2 (MENA) — Minister of Industry Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab conferred here today with his Italian counterpart Renato Altissimo on prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of industry and particularly in machines used in the production of cement, paper, fertilizers, power stations, refrigerators and air condition units.

The Italian minister had arrived here yesterday for a one day visit.

Concludes Visit

NC021708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec (MENA) — Italian Minister of Industry Renato Altissimo left Cairo this evening at the end of a 1-day visit to Egypt.

During his visit, the Italian minister discussed the possibility of promoting cooperation between Egypt and Italy in the field of energy and electricity.

He met for this purpose with Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy; and Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives

NC020706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec (MENA) — Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of information, arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, the Ethiopian minister is scheduled to meet with Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif to discuss ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of information. Lutfi 'Abd al-Qadir, under secretary at the Ministry of Information, welcomed the Ethiopian guest at the airport.

Meets Al-Sharif

NC021424 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif received the Ethiopian minister of information and national guidance at noon today. The Ethiopian official praised the success achieved by the African information ministers conference.

Al-Sharif also met with the members of a delegation of high-ranking PRC information officials. The meeting, which was also attended by the PRC ambassador in Cairo and Husayn 'Inan, chairman of the Radio and Television Union's Board of Trustees, dealt with Egyptian-PRC relations, the strengthening of ties in the field of information, and the opening of a permanent office of PRC radio and television in Egypt.

Jordanian Delegation Arrives for Fishing Talks

NC021551 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec (MENA) — A Jordanian delegation headed by 'Atif Rashid, commander of the Jordanian naval forces [title as received], arrived in Cairo today on a visit of several days. The delegation includes Dr 'Abd al-Ghani al-Nahar, adviser to the Jordanian Agriculture Ministry.

During the visit, the delegation will hold talks on establishing Egyptian-Jordanian fishing companies with a capital of $50 million. The companies will operate in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. The talks will also deal with the possibility of establishing a navigation company later on.

State Minister for Emigration Leaves for Amman

NC012053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2022 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Engineer William Najib Sayfayn, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, left Cairo for Amman tonight on the first leg of a 10-day tour which will take him to Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, and the Sultanate of Oman.

In a statement before his departure, the minister said that he will invite Egyptians abroad to contribute to the settlement of Egypt's debt, invest in the agricultural and industrial development plan, and propose feasible economic projects.

Sayfayn added that Egyptians abroad could invest their money by making long-term deposits in the banks or by putting it into investment projects. He went on to say that they will be completely free to transfer their money abroad again, if they so wish.

The minister is accompanied by Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the society for Egyptians abroad.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From European Tour

NC300638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0618 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this morning from a tour of France, Luxembourg, and Belgium. During the tour he delivered messages from President Husni Mubarak to the leaders of these states.

On his 6-day trip, 'Abd al-Majid also held talks on stimulating the European role in the Middle East peace process.

Upon his return, he said that he had noticed strict security measures at the airports of these states, especially during the arrival and departure of Egyptian planes.

'Abd al-Majid on Palestinian Solidarity Day

NC302036 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a statement this evening to the foreign and Arab affairs committees of the People's Assembly on the occasion of the international day of support for the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The best and most effective way to solve this problem is to hold an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations in which all the concerned parties will take part. He added that the reason for this stems from the international organization's ability to guarantee the implementation of any agreement.

He noted that Palestinian developments since the November PNC session have pushed Palestinian action into an advanced stage in the process to reach a comprehensive and just Middle East peace.

His excellency also spoke on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the results of the Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian talks. He said: The outcome of these vital developments was an Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian consensus that the way to achieve a peaceful settlement is to hold an international conference in which negotiations may take place with the participation of all concerned parties so as to ensure a just and comprehensive peace.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid reviewed Egypt's sacrifices for the Palestinian issue, and concluded his statement by saying: The PLO's clear stand should be given the importance it deserves because a peaceful settlement must be reached to put an end to the anxiety of the peoples of the region.

Ghali Reiterates Support for Palestinians

NC020910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said there will be no peace, no peaceful settlement, and no real stability in the Middle East unless a Palestinian state is established alongside the State of Israel.

In an interview appearing in today's issue of *AL-AKHBAR*, Dr Ghali said it is our policy to support the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to a state of their own. It is up to the Palestinian people to decide on the borders of such a state. The Palestinians may seek an agreement with the Americans on the basis of the UN General Assembly's resolution of 29 November 1947; UN Security Council Resolution 242, or any other new formula. Only the Palestinian people may decide on the kind of constitutional, political, and economic relations that would arise between their state and Jordan or any other Arab country.

Dr Ghali highlighted the importance of the resolutions passed on the Palestinian issue by the UN General Assembly and Security Council and by other international organizations. He described these resolutions as a reflection of the international community's interest in the Palestinian issue and as factors that help keep this cause alive. These resolutions would gain in substance and efficacy if the Arabs spoke with one voice, if the Palestinians were united, and if Arab solidarity and cooperation became the order of the day.

Oil Minister Denies Production Rate Increase

NC031644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Dec (MENA) — 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has affirmed that there is no truth in international news agencies' reports that Egypt has increased crude oil production from oil fields by 12 percent. At a news conference at noon today, Qandil said that Egypt's current oil production rate is fixed at an annual 43 million tons. He explained that any increase in the crude oil production rate would come at the expense of oil reserves, which would run counter to the ministry's current policy. He added: Our plan is to stabilize production during 1986-1987 to protect our economy and not deplete the oil fields in an unsound and unscientific manner.

Abu Ghazalah Said Likely To Be Vice President

PM301431 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Nov-3 Dec p 8

[From *AL-MAJALLAH* correspondents" feature: "Abu Ghazalah: Promoted or Removed?"]

[Text] Cairo nowadays buzzes with rumors. Following a rumor that [Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production] General 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah is tipped to assume the post of vice president which has been vacant since Husni Mubarak became president, another equally strong rumor says that Abu Ghazalah is likely to leave the government finally because of disagreement between him and President Husni Mubarak.

The reason for disagreement, it is being said, is the presence of American eyes inside the Armed Forces. It was these eyes that were said to be responsible for leaking information about the movement of the Egyptian plane that was carrying the four hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*. This leak helped the U.S. planes to hijack the Egyptian plane over the Mediterranean.

Yet certain sources believe that the disagreement is deeper and stronger than that; it lies in the two men's views of the Armed Forces' role.

What is significant is that there is total media silence over this matter in Cairo while on the other hand the media is projecting [Chief of Staff] General Ibrahim al-'Urabi as a replacement for Abu Ghazalah as defense minister.

Resignation of Economy Minister Reported

GF231453 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Cairo — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that a disagreement has occurred within the Egyptian Government over the economic policy and that this disagreement has led to a division inside the Cabinet which resulted in the resignation of Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

The reasons for the disagreement are the problems from which some private sector firms are suffering. These firms have been unable to obtain their foreign currency requirements.

AL-BAYAN has also learned that the Egyptian Government is considering the adoption of important measures to support the national economy among which is permitting Egyptians working abroad to bring foreign currency into the country and take it out.

AL-AKHBAR Views Moroccan King's Peace Initiative

NC270926 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 27 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* comments on the recent peace initiative by Morocco's King Hassan II. The paper expresses its belief that King Hassan's declaration of his

readiness to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in order to discuss ways to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue cannot be considered a completely new Arab initiative by all standards, despite King Hassan's assertions to the contrary. The only precondition set by the Moroccan king for holding such a meeting is that Peres should announce serious proposals for achieving progress in the peace process.

Apart from the likely results to be achieved by this Arab initiative, the paper warns that it has raised a number of points which must be dealt with. First, what King Hassan has said is nothing more than the initiative once declared by Egypt, except that the Moroccan king is expressing his readiness to meet with the Israeli prime minister in Rabat. This earlier initiative created a feverish Arab reaction which accused Egypt of betraying the cause. The paper adds: Second, what King Hassan II has declared, and what the preceding Arab initiatives have asserted, is the true Arab desire to achieve a peaceful settlement. This is in contrast to that incomplete and ambiguous initiative declared by Shim'on Peres before the UN General Assembly, an initiative which repeated the same Israeli demands, the same Israeli rejection of dialogue with the PLO, and the same Israeli objection to holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

The paper notes: The third and perhaps most important point is that current tension in the Middle East, which has become seriously aggravated, necessitates a coordination and intensification of effort to put out the fire which has begun in the region. This fire is a grave threat to all, for no one is safe from its sparks.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by calling on all parties to give sincere help to end the crisis, or rather the tragedy which has already lasted far too long in the Middle East. This region, the paper adds, has become a synonym for tension, instability, and concern.

Weekly Urges PLO to Control Palestinians

PM021727 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 30 Nov 85 pp 1,8

[Chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "Mere Condemnation Is Not Enough"]

[Excerpts] After the air piracy crime against the Egyptair plane a number of terrorist organizations — most of which are unknown — were quick to claim responsibility for that crime. International news agencies reported receiving anonymous calls from people claiming to belong to four different unheard of organizations, each claiming responsibility for that criminal operation.

It is worth noting here that most of these organizations claimed Egyptian identity. One called itself the "Organization of Revolutionary Egypt" while others were named "Egyptian Revolution Organization," and "Organization of Egypt's Revolution." The funny thing is that these organizations soon forgot their names prompting the Kuwait paper *AL-SIYASAH* to say: "There is noticeable inconsistency in the names of the organizations which claimed responsibility for the incident. The statement distributed in Kuwait was attributed to the Egyptian Liberation Organization while the statements issued elsewhere were in the name of the Organization of Egypt's Revolution."

The statement issued in Kuwait contained many contradictions and endless strange things. As *AL-AKHBAR* confirmed the day before yesterday there is no such Egyptian organization. JANA Office Director in Kuwait Mahmud al-Yusufi wrote that statement with his own hand on Sunday 26 November. Libyan Charge d'Affaires Hassunah al-Shawish was the one who supervised the drafting, printing, and distribution of the statement from inside the Libyan embassy in Kuwait. Not only that but, as *AL-AKHBAR* reported, a Kuwaiti journalist was handed the statement by the Libyan charge d'affaires and he in turn secretly distributed it to the Kuwaiti press.

It is strange that an Egyptian secret organization claiming to be active inside Egypt and consisting of Egyptians would let Palestinian agents carry out its terrorist operations on its behalf and give Libya the right to draft its statements and demands through the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

We are not concerned with what happens in Kuwait for that is the responsibility of the Kuwaiti Government, regime, and security men. What we would like to know is how could some Arab regimes talk about secret Egyptian organizations of which no Egyptian has heard or is aware of the names of its leaders, codes, or activities. The world is full of secret organizations. Many international gangs betray their identities, activities, and objectives through their operations which expose their true identities and the identities of their leaders.

Is it not ridiculous that four imaginary organizations claiming to be Egyptian have rushed one after another to claim responsibility for hijacking an Egyptian airliner and killing innocent passengers, most of whom were not Egyptian and had nothing to do with the Egyptian Government, the leadership, or the peace treaty with Israel?

Is it not disgraceful that Palestinians, whose only enemy is supposed to be Israel, have hijacked a plane carrying the identity of the Egyptian Arab people who, more than the rest of the Arab people, have sacrificed everything for the sake of the Palestinian cause, and have made a point of killing innocent Egyptian and non-Egyptian men, women, and children whose countries sympathize with the Palestinian cause? Not only that, eyewitnesses of the air piracy crime have confirmed that the "heroic" Palestinians ill-treated all the Egyptian airliner's passengers except the Israeli passengers. Not one Palestinian hijacker dared to terrorize, kill, or even provoke the Israeli passengers. Is it unlikely that the instructions the cowardly hijackers had from their masters were that they should not annoy any Israeli passengers because they did not want Israel to wreak vengeance on Libya by dealing a crippling blow to us, similar to the blow it dealt to the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

PLO chairman and sole spokesman of the Palestinian people Yasir 'Arafat did well when he sent Egypt a cable of support condemning the air piracy and when he telephoned President Husni Mubarak supporting him and condemning the crime. However, what Yasir 'Arafat did is not enough. It is not enough just to say that the Palestinian hijackers belonged to a dissident

Palestinian organization. It is not enough to say that the PLO has nothing to do with the actions of these dissidents. A declaration of PLO clear inability to unite Palestinian ranks, energies, and resources to enable them to liberate their land and recover their rights is not enough. The PLO, which claims to be the sole official representative of the Palestinian people, should be worthy of that description and should be able to impose and exercise its absolute authority in defining its policy, setting its targets, and improving its world image.

Cables and words of condemnation, condolences, and disavowal of the hijackers and of the killing of the airliner's passengers have not and never will satisfy the Egyptian public opinion. The man in the street here will never accept a situation where his government's extreme support, backing, and concern for the Palestinian cause is met with such ingratitude and terrorism.

The Egyptian man in the street does not at all care to be told in cables or over the telephone that the PLO has nothing to do with the actions of dissidnets and agents of others. Above all he wants to know what the Palestinian leadership intends to do to prove its ability and its control of all Palestinians and take responsibility for all their criminal and terrorist acts.

What can Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] do to alleviate the anger raging in the heart of every Egyptian against those terrorists carrying Palestinian identity and getting paid for selling their honor and conscience by Egypt's archenemy who is lying in wait on the Egyptian border? What guarantee do we have that Egypt's internal security, including our civilian planes and ships and our installations, will not be targets for the fulfillment of the objectives of the Libyan madman through Palestinian mercenaries who have sold their honor, their muscle, and their minds?

There has not been a single word in the statements, cables, and messages of the Palestinian leaders that would answer the quesitons asked by the Egyptian man in the street and others these days. The Egyptian people will never calm down or be satisfied before hearing from the sole official spokesman of the Palestinian people something that would restore their faith that all their sacrifices for the Palestinian cause were not in vain.

Czechoslovak-Iraqi Communique Issued 3 Dec

JN032048 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1832 GMT 3 Dec 85

["Text" of joint Czechoslovak-Iraqi communique issued in Prague and Baghdad on 3 December at the end of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Iraq — read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister in the Republic of Iraq, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid an official visit to Iraq from 29 November to 2 December 1985. During the visit, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received the CSSR premier. During the meeting, emphasis was put on bilateral relations and the continuing efforts to develop these relations.

During talks between CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, which were held in a constructive, open atmosphere, issues related to further developing Iraqi-CSSR ties were discussed. Fruitful exchanges of views were made on the most important international issues, particularly the Middle East developments.

Taking part in the talks on the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Usamah 'Abd al-Razzaq, under secretary of the Ministry of Light Industries; and Iraqi Ambassador to the CSSR Tariq al-Ma'ruf.

Taking part on the CSSR side were Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Jan Docekal, deputy minister of electrotechnical industry; and Jan Straka, CSSR ambassador in Baghdad. A number of officials and experts from both countries also took part.

Lubomir Strougal and Taha Yasin Ramadan evaluated the current condition of Iraqi-CSSR relations. They pointed with satisfaction to the fact that these relations have developed and been strengthened and that cooperation between the two countries is useful for both. They emphasized the usefulness of the Iraqi-CSSR political dialogue and the desire of both countries to continue strengthening and expanding relations in all fields of common concern.

In their talks, the two sides devoted special attention to developing economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved so far. They also noted the existence of wider possibilities for strengthening joint cooperation in the service of mutual benefit. In this area, they agreed to sign a new agreement laying down the basis of cooperation on long-term bases.

The two sides considered the most important principles and ideas in this regard and agreed to follow up the talks on an experts level as soon as possible with the aim of signing them [as heard] during the first half of 1986. The two sides also expressed their readiness to expand bilateral cooperation in the cultural, educational, scientific, and health fields.

While exchanging views on the most important issues in foreign policy, Lubomir Strougal and Taha Yasin Ramadan noted with satisfaction that there was an identity or similarity of views between the two sides.

The two sides noted that the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan allows a more positive possibility for improving the international situation and returning to detente. They are of the opinion that the Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the impermissibility of a nuclear war has a special importance and that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet side will attempt to realize military superiority.

The Iraqi and CSSR sides reiterated the need for seeking means of preventing an arms race in outer space and for stopping this race on earth. The CSSR side informed the Iraqi side of the situation in Europe. In this regard, the CSSR side stressed the importance of continuing to implement the Helsinki conference document with regard to detente on the European Continent.

The Iraqi side highly praised the CSSR's active role in European affairs. The retaliatory disputes [al-niza'at al-intiqamiyah] which cast doubts about regional and political arrangements in Europe were condemned.

The Iraqi and CSSR sides showed special interest in the situation in the Middle East. They noted with deep concern the Middle East developments, which both described as a great danger to peace and security not only in the region but also in the entire world. Both sides held Israel and the United States responsible for this situation. They strongly condemned Israel's continued policy of aggression and expansion and particularly Israel's brutal bombardment of the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Both sides also condemned the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner by U.S. warplanes on 10 October 1985.

Both sides expressed their support for a quick, peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. They asserted that U.S. and Israeli attempts to impose separate solutions on Arab countries cannot lead to such a settlement. The collective efforts of all sides concerned will lead to this settlement.

Both sides affirmed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East must be based on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and on achievement of all inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their own independent state on their territory.

They expressed support for convening an international conference with the equal participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a way to achieve a just solution to the crisis in the Middle East.

Both sides strongly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, its (?threat) to occupy part of Lebanon, and its continued interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, thus encroaching on Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity. They called for

a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Iraqi side acquainted the CSSR side with the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and reviewed the many international initiatives aimed at ending the war and resolving the dispute between both sides through peaceful means. The Iraqi side also reviewed Iraq's constructive response to these initiatives, particularly its response to resolutions of the Security Council, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO in regard to the conflict.

The Iraqi side stressed its readiness to end the war and solve the conflict in a comprehensive and just way on the basis of the U.N. Charter and international law, provided that this solution should include a complete end of military operations on all fronts, the withdrawal of forces to international borders, direct or indirect talks, noninterference in the two countries' internal affairs, and a solution to the problem of prisoners of war with their complete mutual exchange.

The CSSR side reiterated its principled and unwavering stand demanding a fair end to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means. The CSSR side welcomes all proposals seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict and confirms its conviction that continuing bloodshed on the Iraqi-Iranian front clashes with the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, as well as with the interests of Middle Eastern countries which should strengthen more than ever their unity in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Both sides asserted the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving all serious problems of the world. They expressed their appreciation for the movement's contribution to the struggle aimed at ending threats posed by nuclear catastrophe and at liquidating hotbeds of tension and serious conflict. Both sides asserted the importance of promoting the unity of nonaligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony, racism, racial segregation, and against all forms of exploitation and persecution.

The CSSR side highly praised the efforts exerted by Iraq, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, to enhance the movement's international prestige and its anti-imperialist role, particularly in encouraging the movement in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente, and international cooperation.

Both sides condemned the brutal policy of oppression pursued by the Pretoria racist regime against the black majority in South Africa. They called on the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on the Pretoria regime in accordance with UN Charter Article 7.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed his gratitude for the hospitality which Iraq accorded him and his accompanying delegation during their stay in Iraq. He invited Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, to pay an official visit to the CSSR and the invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Jets Attack Khark Island, Maritime Target 4 Dec

JN041219 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Dec (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out two raids on Khark Island and a large maritime target near the Iranian coast this morning and returned safely to base. A military spokesman told INA that the first raid was carried out on Khark at 1020 [0720 GMT]. Direct hits were scored on the targets, which were set ablaze. He added that the second raid was carried out on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1040. An accurate and effective hit was scored.

2-3 Dec Communique Notes Maritime Target Raid

JN031805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,041 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iraqi Armed Forces are as usual ready to carry out the instructions of their outstanding leader and the desire of their great people. Our Armed Forces will wipe out all the frustrated remnants that the Iranian rulers are thinking of pushing into the mill of death, urged by Zionism and their evil trends which make them careless with the souls of their own people. We will send death to them from the air, the land, and the sea in order to shake the earth beneath their feet and leave them ashes to be blown by the wind. Let them desist before it is too late. From God we seek support.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to dissipate the hopes which the criminal Iranian rulers are pinning on their resources for continuing their aggression, our daring aircraft launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1255 [0955 GMT] today. Having hit their target accurately and effectively, the eagles of the air returned safely to the homeland under God's care.

2. An enemy force attempted to approach our positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our heroic fighters confronted the force with various weapons. They killed more than 50 enemy men, wounded many more, and forced the rest to flee in humiliation, pursued by our artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed one ammunition dump, one vehicle, five observation posts, and three infantry positions. God bless the heroic II Army Corps and the brave men of the Al-'Abbas Forces — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris opened fire on enemy positions, gun emplacements, ammunition dumps, and equipment, scoring direct hits. They destroyed one 155mm gun, six rafts, four infantry positions, and one ammunition dump.

4. Our brave fighters opened effective, violent fire on enemy positions, mortar emplacements, and troop concentrations in the

III Army Corp sector east of Basrah. They destroyed one ammunition dump, one 60mm mortar, and one infantry position and killed four enemy men.

5. One excavator was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The group of evil and charlatanism shelled the Mandali suburbs with long range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 December 1985

Saddam Husayn Warns Iran Against New Offensive
JN031733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn at a ceremony decorating families of martyrs with the martyr's badge; held in Baghdad on 3 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] The families of martyrs are welcome. This month, we remember our honest martyrs in our own way. We preserve their memory in our hearts and consciences. We remember our martyrs in our own way by explaining the behavior of the enemy, a behavior which will be a mark of shame on the enemy for thousands of years. This is because the enemy committed many crimes against our prisoners of war. They killed our prisoners because they refused to say anything against Iraq and because they preserved their military honor and principles.

The Iranian leadership is now engaged in how to appoint a president, how to find a prime minister, and how to choose a successor to Khomeyni. Khomeyni keeps himself in the dark. Sometimes it seems that he has nothing to do with these issues, but suddenly he appears to settle them. All of this is within the framework of personal calculations, connected with the seat of power, and does not have anything to do with national or human consideration. Khomeyni creates several centers of power so that his center remains the strongest. He has failed to assume full authority or shoulder the responsibility for his wrongdoing. He has failed to point out right and wrong. He has failed to lead men on the basis of conviction, so he resorted to dividing the centers of power in order to maintain his strength over all other centers.

You have heard that they are gathering schoolchildren in order to attack Iraq. We tell them firmly and without any hesitation that in the past they used to identify their dead men by looking at what remained of their bodies. Now they should dye the hair of their men so that if the hair remains, they can identify their dead. If in the past they could identify the remains of their dead, this time nothing will remain and nothing will return to them. None of their men will be able to return and tell them what happened, God willing. The Iraqis will defend their land with hearts full of faith. He who wants to attack Iraq must tell his mother to dye his hair so that she will be able to identify his remains.

Let them be accursed. Iraq is a great peak which cannot be reached. Whenever we speak about peace, they say the Iraqis must have weakened. Now the whole world has realized what Iraq is. The Iraqis are lying in wait for them. He who wants to push his luck can come and see what will happen to him and his people. They will see the doves of peace, as well as the hawks hitting all their targets, and not only targets at the front. They will die because there will be many dead.

This time we will not be satisfied with killing those who attack us, but will pursue those who are deep inside their territory and also kill them, God willing. We say that Iraq continues to believe in peace and has no conditions for peace except Iraq's ordinary rights, the rights of those who want to live proudly in their homeland and on their own soil, not interfering in the affairs of others. Each of us will live proud and sovereign on his territory. Each will choose his way of living without interference. They will be on their territory and we will remain on ours. He who reaches our territory will die.

As for the families of martyrs, their place is well known. Your place is known to your neighbors and to the highest position in the leadership. Arabs and foreigners are aware of your high place. They are surprised at Iraq's ability to build sound character.

Tariq 'Aziz Begins Visit To London 3 Dec
JN031928 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for London today on an official visit to Britain at the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. He will hold talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Geoffrey Howe, and a number of British officials on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual interest.

Makes Stopover in Belgrade
JN031907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with SFRY Foreign Minister Raid Dizdarevic here today. They discussed relations between the two friendly countries, issues related to the Nonaligned Movement, and the current international situation. 'Aziz stopped over at Belgrade airport on his way to London.

Briefs

Iraqi-Soviet Cultural Agreement — Baghdad, Dec 3, INA — An agreement for cultural cooperation was concluded here last night between the Iraqi and Soviet general federations of writers and men of letters. The agreement, effective for two years, stipulates exchange of literary works for translation from Arabic into Russian and vice-versa and exchange of visits by delegations from the two federations. [Text]*[Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT 3 Dec 85 JN]*

Karami Meets PSP, Amal Representatives
NC031202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received former Minister Marwan Hamadah and South Council Chairman Dr Muhammad Baydun, representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement, respectively. Hamadah and Baydun briefed Prime Minister Karami on the security concepts espoused by Ministers Junblatt and Birri, which are based upon the Damascus agreement and include the revival of the Coordination Committee chaired by the prime minister and the creation of the special force provided for by the agreement.

After the meeting, Minister Hamadah said that their views and those of Prime Minister Karami were identical. Other meetings and consultations will take place to further refine these ideas, to make them suitable for implementation as soon as possible.

Dr Baydun declared that this implementation may begin within 3 or 4 days, after Prime Minister Karami makes the necessary arrangements with the security commands. He explained that there may be another meeting in Damascus before implementation begins.

Birri Interviewed on Current Developments
NC291746 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1413 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Interview with Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri by unidentified correspondents on the "Personality of the Week" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Birri, my first question is one that every citizen is asking. Is it possible that the recent events between the PSP and the Amal Movement will be repeated, and what guarantees are there against this?

[Birri] First, I extend my greetings to the Voice of the Mountain, which we always listen to in the southern suburb, the south, Al-Biqa', and everywhere else. In response to your question, I ask: Why should those events be repeated? Did anyone gain anything? Has any nationalist, Muslim, or Lebanese reaped any benefits from this? What we saw was a large-scale conspiracy to partition Lebanon on the basis of a rift in the Amal-PSP alliance. The actual measures taken by brother Walid Junblatt and the major self-cricitism that accompanied those steps have made past events a dead issue, as they should be. Other measures taken in the field, as well as those you will see in the near future, will confirm this.

We know there are some who think that these measures will not resolve things, and that other problems will recur and fighting will resume in West Beirut. We realize that these kinds of rumors have a certain credibility in light of past experience. But past events did not prompt Walid Junblatt to return to his home in Beirut. What happened in the past did not lead to the exile or imprisonment of all those Amal and PSP members who disturbed this relationship. Furthermore, we have never had a joint strike force before. A joint military police force will be established to maintain security between the Al-Awwali River and nationalist Beirut. We entered the war together; we entered this situation together; and we will emerge victorious together, God willing. We shall be victorious with nationalist Beirut — and not against Beirut and its people, as some are trying to claim. The strength of both the Amal Movement and the PSP must be used to serve the nationalist masses. It is impermissible for Nabih Birri to be solely a Shi'ite and for Walid Junblatt to be only a Druze. The house in Al-Mukhtarah was not built for this reason. I did not climb the political ladder, as a student of Imam Musa al-Sadr, for this purpose. On the contrary; if what happened is repeated, the great collapse will occur. As both individuals and members of the nationalist forces with a job to do, we will not let this happen.

[Question] Mr Birri, as you said, the measures have affected members of Amal and the PSP. However, judging from actual events and political statements, some interlopers are coming between the Amal Movement and the PSP. Who will suppress them?

[Birri] The mountain was asked: Where did you get your height? It replied: From the valley. Beauty was asked: Who built your home? It answered: My sister, Ugly. Had it not been for these events between the Amal Movement and the PSP, these intruders could not have come between us. Have you ever seen clean or dirty air enter a room except when a door or window is open? This does not happen. The Front is mainly responsible, as it allowed the intruders to come in. Now that things have returned to normal or something approaching normal, and in the wake of the political measures, which are now being studied, and our other steps, which have been implemented in the field, I believe that those who have been hurt — and they are many — and the agents and intruders, who are also numerous, will not be able to come between us and the PSP.

[Question] Is the public's feeling of uncertainty actually justified?

[Birri] Yes.

[Question] But the people are asking: Where are the political arrangements? You said we would see them. Can you outline them for us?

[Birri] What we need is a national political front that will encompass Lebanon. We need national leaders, and not just leaders of Beirut, the mountain, the suburb, and so on. In the last few months we have tried to have the National Union Front embody this leadership. What we must do now, as never before, is have another look at this front and revive the kind of national spirit that will allow it to assume overall responsibility throughout Lebanon. At this point, the security issue will become secondary, as our basis will be national political action.

[Question] How could a review of the front be made? Will its program or structure be examined?

[Birri] No. The program and principles of the National Union Front are not under review. On the contrary, we need them as they are. We might review its dynamism or those elements which

strengthen its dynamism. What is really required is to [word indistinct] this issue, which was discussed at my meeting with Walid Junblatt yesterday. It was also reviewed with George Hawi [Communist Party secretary general]. Contacts are now being made regarding the National Union Front. In addition, we must review ways of restructuring the country. What counts is that the idea is being revived and will be reborn.

[Question] During the recent events, it seemed obvious that the [Damascus] tripartite agreement had been forgotten. Efforts are now directed at establishing a certain political front or leadership for national action. What is the status of the tripartite agreement?

[Birri] In fact, I disagree with your view. The tripartite agreement's chances of success are greater now than ever before. The agents and intruders certainly did their job during the West Beirut war. I really can call it the West Beirut war. The goal was also to exact a certain price for not signing the tripartite agreement. As is known, and I still insist my opinion is correct, the tripartite agreement was not signed as a result of orders from outside. A price was expected to be paid for these orders [words indistinct] from East to West.

[Question] This means that outside forces gave orders to a certain party to the agreement — a major one. Was it a change in these orders that prompted you to talk about a new or better opportunity for this agreement?

[Birri] I believe the public has gotten used to this accord. Many people were surprised by some of its ideas, but these have become acceptable now. I believe that the signing of the agreement, that is, putting it back on the table in preparation for signing, is more likely now than ever before. Initially, it was like writing checks while being overdrawn. I believe that, after what is taking place in East Beirut [sentence as heard].

[Question] After the opening of the bank of Maronite politics?

[Birri] After this bank, which was closed, reopened. It is being reopened under the influence of many hard blows. Some big things are happening in the East, but it's not like the chaos we have here in West Beirut. For example, I believe a factory worth millions of pounds belonging to Michel al-Murr was blown up yesterday. I think there are operations...

[Question, interrupting] Maybe for insurance?

[Birri] That is quite possible, quite possible. Or they might be a form of redemption for the beatification of rifqah, because this factory was in her hometown. What is important is that a great many things are taking place there. There was the celebration of the Phalangist Party's 49th anniversary. There were two celebrations. Now you see two leaders instead of one; not one security force but two; two papers instead of one, and so on. But all this remains in the background. However, if anything happens in West Beirut, a great clamor is raised, and the media are exploited to show that only this part of this city has problems. Then we hear those sweet voices of the 19 May accord defending the legitimate form of security. Who among us was not involved in a legitimate form of security? Who destroyed this security? Did the Amal Movement and the PSP destroy our legitimate security, or was it the legitimate authorities themselves who destroyed their own security by attacking the mountain and the suburb? The voices of those people, who have been silent since the abrogation of the 17 May accord, are being heard once again. An attempt is being made to revive these voices to such a degree that even the expressions used to abort the 17 May accord are now being applied to the tripartite agreement. This confirms that the tripartite agreement is an agreement to save Lebanon. The purpose of the 17 May accord, in contrast, was to destroy Lebanon. From this premise, I believe that we now have a better chance to discuss the signing of the tripartite agreement.

[Question] Mr Birri, you said the bank has somehow reopened to honor its checks. If we admit that one of the wardens [hurras] of this bank is the Phalangist Party, and that it has begun to merge somehow with the Lebanese Forces, we cannot ignore the fact that there are other wardens, including President Amin al-Jumayyil and former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah and Camille Sham'un.

[Birri] Actually, there is no unanimity on anything in this world. I believe that Sulayman Franjiyah objects to some points in this agreement and not to the entire thing. The main and principal person objecting to the Damascus agreement is President Amin al-Jumayyil. I believe that he is using all his influence to destroy this accord for two reasons: The first is the fight to the death between him and Elie Hubayqah to see who will be the strongest Maronite leader. The second is actually a belief in certain points concerning the hegemony of the Maronite community which continues to control Shaykh Amin. In this respect, there is no difference between him and any of the very old Maronite political leaders.

[Question] Now that the draft agreement is resurfacing, two opinions have emerged. The first says that the accord should be signed as is, without introducing any amendments. According to the second school of thought, certain points could be amended. Will the agreement be signed as is?

[Birri] As far as we are concerned, we have agreed to and accepted what our representative has accepted. We agree to sign this accord as it stands. The proposed amendments are unacceptable. We will not object to any new amendments if they are acceptable. One amendment we would accept, for instance, would be the immediate abolition of political sectarianism. That would be an acceptable amendment if it were proposed to us.

[Question] Does this mean that the Lebanese Forces have a new opportunity now?

[Birri] The Lebanese Forces have only two options. Either they sign this agreement and prove their ability to implement it or they pass from history like a snowflake, which appears and disappears in a flash.

[Question] Mr Birri, there is currently a good deal of talk about the return of Syrian forces to Beirut. Syria has made this contingent upon a political agreement among the parties. Is the signing of this agreement enough to get the Syrian forces back?

[Birri] Syria is Lebanon's twin, and its entry is a must. Syria has actually been in Lebanon since 1976. This is an established fact. It is no longer a secret that Syria is possibly the only state in the world helping the Lebanese people to break their deadlock. The truth is that the efforts made by Syrian leaders, including President al-Asad, our brother [Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and others, as well as the suffering they have endured to reach the agreement, deserve more than one word or statement of appreciation. The section of the accord devoted to security, Syria's support for Lebanon in this area, and relations with Syria, was the result of a detailed proposal contained in letters written by members of the Lebanese Forces before the negotiations began.

[Question] There is a fundamental difference between the national group and the Lebanese Forces. This concerns the Army, particularly as the Lebanese Forces are talking about the so-called independent nature of the Army. What is your position on this?

[Birri] If this were the only difference between us, then it would have been simple. We could have found a solution. But there is in fact more than one difference. The observations about the Army are not merely that this Army should have an independent nature. What independent nature? Do we have military rule? We do not. There is no independent nature as such. The Army is one of the institutions of the homeland. First, this Army must have a certain national education; that is, it must be set up on the basis of national education. It must be able to make a distinction between [word indistinct] and brother, to make a dinstinction between ally and foe. It must be present in the south to defend the sons of the south and to recover the border strip. This is the primary duty of the Army. The Army must be united. Sectarianism in the Army must be abolished. An army based on sectarianism is unacceptable; it should be based on merit. We know that it must be a regular army, independent in structure and technical capability. We are ready to support such an army with all our resources. Political decisions are the prerogative of the political authority. If independence means that the Army makes political decisions and acts on the basis of these political decisions, then there is no such thing. Hence, the Army must be rebuilt.

[Question] Should the Army return to the barracks as a transitional phase?

[Birri] Yes. The Army must return to the barracks and it must be reorganized with the exception of the southern region. This point is included in the agreement. If someone asks: What does reorganization mean? It is already trained. I say: Yes, but it is trained on a sectarian basis and not on a national basis. We want to reorganize it on a national basis. These words are not against the Army. On the contrary, he who loves the Army, Lebanon, and Lebanon's unity says that the Lebanese Army must return to the barracks to be reorganized. Where is the organized Army? The Army is constituted to fight, but whom? It is constituted like the militias. What we must do is to (?reorganize) the Army and even the militias so as to restore the country's cohesiveness and Lebanon's unity. Or is the country's cohesiveness merely a maneuver by the Army on the Juniyah shores about which the chief of staff had no knowledge? The best proof of this Army's lack of organization is that its chief of staff and its deputy chief of staff had no knowledge of this maneuver. Have you heard of an Army that carries out maneuvers while its chief of staff, who is supposed to give the orders, knows nothing about it? What sort of organization is that when the Army carries out a maneuver in Juniyah to fight the enemy and the enemy is in Jazzin? [Words indistinct] a real maneuver with live ammunition to repel the enemy. What a story!

[Question] There was a naval landing in Juniyah.

[Birri] Was there a naval landing too?

[Question] In Juniyah.

[Birri] A naval landing could be made in Al-Naqurah. They should have done it in Al-Naqurah. [laughter]

[Question] As long as we have touched on the Army, it has been observed that some of the 6th Brigade's officers and personnel were the least committed to the cease-fire. They even kidnapped people in West Beirut. Do you believe that the Al-Yarzi Command [Defense Ministry] has a direct connection with this?

[Birri] This is [word indistinct] and not true. This is hatred against the 6th Brigade. What did you hear?

[Question] I am telling you of a particular incident that happened to me.

[Birri] The 6th Brigade defended its positions. Really, we should not do injustice to our nationalist officers and soldiers. Brothers, we must learn from past experiences. We should learn that the blows always fall on the barracks and on the Army in our areas. This will not help later when we reorganize the Army. I believe that there is a real mistake on this point.

What happened was that the 6th Brigade was deployed in Beirut. You know that fighting took place between the PSP and Al-Murabitun, but the 6th Brigade did not take a stand. Even the officers who lean toward this or that party did not take a stand. In other words, the Druze officer did not go along with the PSP and the Sunni officer did not go along with Al-Murabitun. Problems then arose between the Amal Movement and Al-Murabitun, but the 6th Brigade did not take a stand either way.

Some of the Army's establishments were shelled during the recent fighting. This was discussed at a general meeting attended by Marwan Hamadah [a former Druze minister], myself, Akram Shuhayyib, Abu Sa'id, and the chief of staff of the 6th Brigade. During the discussion, it was reported that the 6th Brigade had suffered 34 casualties, some of them seriously wounded, as a result of the shelling of the barracks. As you know, the right to self-defense is sacred. To say that the exercise of self-defense was too much is a moot point. What was confirmed was that they had been shelled. Who shelled them? I cannot say that it was the PSP, because the brothers in the PSP affirmed that the shelling did not come from them. Some people must have come to the line and begun shelling. Perhaps the shelling of the 6th Brigade was intentional. Perhaps it was meant to show that the Army force we have also needs rebuilding. We must be aware of this.

[Question] Mr Birri, the 5-day war opened the way to more than one possibility, such as the possibility of a war of the camps in Beirut or in the south.

[Birri] We hope, and we not only hope but work day and night, to avert any problems. I think that the way to end all problems is to strengthen the alliance between the PSP and the Amal Movement. We have realized this fact, albeit a little late. Walid Junblatt and I have been aware of it from the beginning, but now there is a strong general awareness in the Amal Movement and the PSP. The poison begins to flow when we draw apart. All problems will end and the nationalist areas, including those of the Palestinian brothers, will be reinforced through a stronger alliance.

[Question] Do you want to say anything to the fighters of the Amal Movement and the PSP over the Voice of the Mountain radio?

[Birri] I say to the fighters that none of you emerged victorious alone. Let this be a lesson. I hope that what happened will restore true union.

Amal, PSP Reportedly Form 700-Man Joint Force
NC040702 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party have reportedly formed a 700-man force, which will also contain some members of the Ba'th and Communist Parties, to operate between Sidon and Beirut. This unit will be given the job of dealing with any problems arising from instances of party indiscipline between Sidon and Beirut and along the demarcation line.

Amal Official Admits Differences with PSP
NC011630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] In Beirut, Hasan Hashim, the chairman of the Amal Movement executive committee, expressed the view that the security measures taken in West Beirut following the clashes between the PSP and the Amal Movement were not capable of restoring order and achieving security on their own.

Hasan Hashim admitted that there were differences of opinion and political views with the PSP.

Syria's Khaddam Cited on Syria Reconsidering Ties
NC011903 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Quoting Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, reports from Damascus say Syria might reconsider its relations with the influential Lebanese parties if it observes that there are some who are trying to make the interests of the homeland subservient to those of the community, rather than absorbing the community in the homeland. Syrian officials have expressed their resentment at the fighting which took place in West Beirut and at current attempts to prevent the implementation of the tripartite agreement.

Khaddam said: If it had been permitted to go on, what has happened would have dealt a deadly blow to the national plan and the Syrian role in Lebanon. He emphasized that Damascus will not hesitate to reconsider its relations with the influential Lebanese parties if it observes that there are some who are trying to make the interests of the homeland subservient to those of the community, instead of absorbing the community in the homeland.

Khaddam was quoted as saying that Syria is not prepared to send any troops to Beirut as long as the agreement among the Lebanese is not implemented.

Khaddam yesterday received a memorandum from the National Union Front demanding the establishment of a higher political body to take care of the Lebanese situation in general and reject security measures based on partisan and ideological affiliations. He held several meetings with West Beirut leaders, including Khalid Junblatt, Muhammad Baydun, Marwan Hamadah, and Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, the envoy of Mufti Khalid.

Islamic Grouping Seeks 'Legal Strike Force'
NC271605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The Islamic Grouping met in Dar al-Fatwa today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic. The conferees issued a statement in which they declared that Beirut's security is a symbol of Lebanon's security. They also noted that security in Beirut cannot be party or militia oriented, as events have shown that the parties and militias have been directly responsible for the damage, ruin, destruction, and calamities that have occurred in the capital.

The grouping urged that security be entrusted to an acceptable and legal strike force, which should be established as soon as possible. It appealed to the government to ensure the creation of such a force in order to avoid further conflict.

The Islamic Grouping rejected the resort to such negative positions as the call for a strike, and emphasized Lebanon's Arab option. In its statement the grouping also expressed its belief that President Hafiz al-Asad will spare no effort to end inequality in Beirut.

Bodies of 23 Christians Found in Al-Dubbiyah
NC030857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] We have been informed that 23 corpses of Christians were found in the Al-Dubbiyah area today. The coroner's report indicates that they died 6 months ago. The bodies, 20 males and 3 females, were thrown in a well 2 km from the main road in Al-Dubbiyah.

The area in which the bodies were found was visited at 0500 today by 'Aql Hamiyah, Zayd al-Khiyami, and Nasr Ramadan of the Amal Movement; Sa'id 'Ayn Trazi, also known as Abu Sa'id, who is one of Junblatt's officials; and a coroner. The Amal and PSP officials sought to have the well filled with dirt in the hope of avoiding disclosure of the incident.

1,500 Armed Palestinians Reportedly Enter Camps
NC022017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Informed sources report that at least 1,500 fully armed pro-'Arafat Palestinians have entered the Palestinian camps in West Beirut during the last 10 days, taking advantage of the fighting between Amal and Junblatt gunmen.

Casualties From 3 Dec Israeli Attack Updated
NC041145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Israeli commandos have destroyed positions belonging to the Palestinian National Front in (Bnaybah), east of the Al-Hasbani River. This operation comes in the wake of yesterday's Israeli commando raid against PFLP-GC positions in (Hawsh al-Qinna'bah). These positions were also destroyed. Available information indicates that five PFLP-GC personnel were killed in yesterday's attack. Eleven others are considered missing in action. Four PSP members were killed and three others wounded during the operation. Two bodies remain unidentified.

Recent reports indicate that the Israelis have found secret PFLP-GC documents which detail plans for attacks and infiltration into northern Israel. Lists naming PFLP-GC contacts within Israel were also discovered.

More on Israeli Operations
NC040715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Israel entered the liberated area of Rashayya al-Wadi yesterday. The enemy forces penetrated 5 km inside this area for the first time since their withdrawal. A confrontation took place between the invading force and the inhabitants and resistance fighters. The force was led by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and by Ori Or, the commander of the occupation forces in the south. A number of occupation soldiers were killed or wounded. Ten fighters, including a Lebanese soldier, were martyred.

The confrontation occurred in Wadi al-Fatir between the village of (Hawsh al-Qinnahbi) and Ja'far ranch, 10 km northeast of the occupied town of Hasbayya. The Israeli force, which consisted of approximately 200 officers and soldiers supported by military helicopters, clashed with resistance fighters for 5 hours. The force withdrew at 1400 yesterday under cover of heavy artillery shelling and the protection of military helicopters. However, the force arrested a number of farmers.

ASL Postpones 'Sweep' Beyond Security Zone
NC011041 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 01 Dec 85

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Dec 1 (AFP) — Growing instability in the Christian stronghold of Jazzin caused the Israeli-backed south Lebanon army to postpone a sweep beyond the Israeli "security zone" in southern Lebanon, military sources said today.

The two-stage sweep would have taken 200 militia from the ASL, with 100 from former President Camille Shamun's National Liberal Party (NLP), from a forward post at Kafr Falus last Monday into Shia Moslem territory on the edge of Sidon.

But 24 hours before the planned start of the offensive, two ASL radar centres were attacked and phone links between ASL positions in Jazzin sabotaged, the sources said. Israeli liaison officers then advised last-minute postponement.

According to a number of reports, tension has grown sharply in Jazzin between some 10,000 refugees who fled fighting in southern Lebanon earlier this year as the Israeli Army withdrew, and the city's original 10,000 inhabitants.

It has been aggravated by squatters' takeovers of houses and schools and a wave of thefts. Jazzin people, traditionally on good terms with Shia Moslems, were increasingly inclined to reject ASL policies.

The planned ASL/NLP army sweep would have reached first into Al-Salihiyah village seven kms east of Sidon, and if successful would then have extended to 'Abra on the edge of Sidon, the military sources said.

Lebanese Resistance Attacks Israeli Patrol 3 Dec
NC031909 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance today attacked three military positions held by Lahd militia in Yatir Hills, 'Aytarun Hills, and Bayt Yahun. The resistance fighters used rockets and machineguns. The Lahd militia threw a security cordon around the scene of these operations and began a search.

The national resistance fighters also attacked an Israeli intelligence patrol on the Mays al-Jabal road in the Marj 'Uyun area today. They used hand grenades, RPG's, and machineguns against the patrol, damaging an armored personnel carrier and killing or wounding its occupants. Resistance fighter 'Abd al-Majid Mallah was martyred during the operation. Immediately afterward, another Israeli force arrived at the scene and began a wide-scale search.

Southerners Refuse To Join Lahd Despite Threats
NC022059 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Within the context of the arbitrary measures taken against the Southerners in order to weaken their steadfastness and make them leave their homes, members of the Israeli intelligence

service, supported by agent Ahmad Shit's followers, stormed the towns of Al-Tayyibah and Dayr al-Siryan this afternoon. After rounding up the inhabitants in the squares of the two towns, agent Shit warned them that unless 17 youths joined agent Lahd's militia he would evict the rest of the inhabitants and destroy their homes. The inhabitants rejected his demand and asked UNIFIL to protect them.

It is recalled that agent Shit addressed a similar warning to the same two towns 3 weeks ago.

Lahd Forces Set Conditions for Yatar Residents
NC302102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The forces of agent Antoine Lahd, leader of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL], addressed a message to the inhabitants of the town of Yatar yesterday. This is part of the aggressive measures taken by the Lahd forces in collaboration with the Israeli enemy against a number of towns close to the border strip, in the wake of the shelling and destruction to which these towns have lately been subjected.

The message contains words of tribute and esteem and sets out conditions the towns must submit to, or else they will be shelled by the Lahd army. The message contains seven conditions; namely, that cars should not be brought in with the UN forces; that residents should refrain from appearing with the UN forces only [as heard]; and that people should not turn their house lights on. The forces also prohibit young people from gathering or else they must leave town. Schools can not open unless by order of the ASL. Intent on provocation, the forces ban the call to prayers and invocations. It also names 20 youths to be drafted into the agent Lahd forces, their ages ranging between 18 and 30.

The message indicates that if these conditions are met, the forces will allow inhabitants to enter and leave town, travel to other areas, and cultivate land. It asks that the inhabitants, particularly the young, along with the village mukhtar and all those present in the village, attend a meeting to be held on Monday in the town of Al-Naqurah. They are asked to be accompanied by the UN forces.

UAE Paper Reports Libya-Syria Union Expected Soon

GF040652 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0617 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Dec (WAM) — The newspaper *AL ITTIHAD* has quoted Arab diplomatic sources as saying that the visit to Damascus of Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, was designed to draw up the final plans for a union between Libya and Syria, expected to be announced soon.

In statements published today by *AL-ITTIHAD*, the sources added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is expected to visit Tripoli to announce the union.

Prime Minister, Delegation Return From Tehran

JN032010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation returned to Damascus from Tehran this evening after a 3-day official and friendly visit to Iran. He was seen off at Tehran airport by Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

Dr al-Kasm and Musavi held a final round of official talks this afternoon. The talks were attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The talks dealt with various political issues and the current situation in the region, as well as ways to confront imperialist-Zionist designs, strengthen the steps required for foiling them, and support the popular struggle movement against these schemes which are hostile to the Arab and Islamic nation. Talks also touched on economic issues, including industry, oil, and trade exchange, as well as the establishment of joint projects in order to strengthen the close cooperation relations in various fields between the two friendly countries.

At the end of the talks, Dr al-Kasm and Musavi signed a memorandum of understanding between the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as a protocol on trade and economic exchange, including all fields of cooperation and the bases to be followed to achieve the goals of this cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples and countries. The text of the joint statement on the Syrian-Iranian talks will be issued in both Damascus and Tehran tomorrow, Wednesday.

Khaddam on Damascus Pact, Security Setbacks

NC031859 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has attributed the recent events in West Beirut to abnormal circumstances in Lebanon. He said that these circumstances provided opportunities for local and foreign infiltrators to exacerbate the situation. He said that the flare-ups in West Beirut and similar setbacks are an obstacle to the Damascus agreement and the Syrian solution in Lebanon.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* to be published tomorrow, Khaddam said that objective and serious security can only be maintained by the state and its establishments and not by party organizations. We know, however, that there are differences in connection with the state and its establishments. Therefore, what is required is a formula for national accord. He explained that the Lebanese have every right to feel concerned unless the Lebanese file is closed, a comprehensive security plan is formulated, and agreement is reached on principles for reform. He cautioned that factors capable of exacerbating the situation do exist. Some of these factors can be eliminated but others may continue to exist, he said.

Khaddam expressed his belief that the recent events in West Beirut reflect the volatile situation in Lebanon. He affirmed that there are hostile plans against the Syrian role in Lebanon. He said: We are determined not to fail in Lebanon. The tripartite agreement, he maintained, is not dead. He said he was confident that the three parties are still determined to reach an agreement. If anyone has an alternative to this agreement, we will grab it and offer him our deepest thanks. He described the Lebanese Forces' proposed option as the sound path to follow. He said that this course expresses what the vast majority of the new generation feels. We feel that we are dutybound to encourage this course. He noted that there is a generational conflict in Lebanon. Should a father violate the norms of fatherhood, the son would have the right to replace him. Khaddam denied that he interfered in the formulation of the tripartite agreement. He noted that the issue of the evacuees is a fundamental part of the accord and essential to Lebanon's unity.

Soviet Ambassador Meets Al-Zu'bi, Voices Support

JN032119 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov has reiterated his country's continued support for Syria's militant and liberational policies under President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as for its constructive and prominent role in this important part of the world. This came during People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi's reception of the Soviet ambassador today.

The ambassador, during the meeting, reviewed the outcome of the recent USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva. Then Al-Zu'bi expressed Syria's appreciation and support for the Soviet policy which is aimed at achieving international detente, limiting nuclear weapons and tests and the militarization of space, and supporting peoples struggling to achieve liberation and progress. Talks also dealt with bilateral relations and the continued work to strengthen and develop them on the bases of the deep-rooted treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ba'th Party Condemns Egyptian Moves Against Libya

JN032033 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] An official source in the foreign relations office of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has stated the follow-

ing: On the instructions of its imperialist and Zionist masters, the Camp David regime in Egypt has for a long time been conducting a rabid campaign hostile to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, its national leadership and progressive course, its firm stand against imperialist and Zionist schemes, and its resistance of the capitulationist plans and solutions which are meant to be imposed on the Arab nation.

This campaign has recently escalated, especially after the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to Valletta airport and the tragic and irresponsible end of this operation carried out by the Egyptian regime whose forces stormed the plane and killed innocent people. This regime's threats against the Jamahiriyah increased after this operation and reached the extent of assembling huge military concentrations on the Egyptian border in preparation for launching a military aggression against it with clear encouragement and support from the United States and the Zionist enemy in implementation of the plot concocted by the sides to Camp David against the Jamahiriyah and against all the progressive and national forces in the Arab homeland. These forces stand as stumbling blocks before their schemes, which are aiming at liquidating the Palestinian cause and imposing capitulation on Arabs.

The Camp David regime in Egypt, which is trying to carry out this foolish act, knows very well its real dimensions, grave results, and the great harm that it may cause to the Arab nation as a result, and is seeking to achieve by this act a number of ends and objectives, headed by the attempt to cover up the wide movement the Arab masses in Egypt are carrying out as an expression of their rejection of the Camp David accords, as well as their determination to topple these accords and their symbols and treasonous course. They are determined to return Egypt to its natural and vanguard role in leading the Arab struggle at a time when this regime insists on adhering and being committed to these accords and on keeping Egypt shackled by these accords.

The Egyptian regime is also endeavoring to generalize these accords upon the rest of the Arab homeland in coordination with the symbols of treason, agentry, and deviation in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas with the aim of peddling capitulationist schemes and solutions within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist- reactionary plan meant to be implemented in the Arab region.

While vehemently condemning the Egyptian regime's measures and suspect moves against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party warns anyone who thinks of harming the Jamahiriyah, and those supporting him, against carrying out any foolish aggressive act against it. It also announces the stand of the party and its revolution in Syria, as well as of its strugglers in the entire Arab homeland, alongside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its limitless and absolute support for Libya in its confrontation of the conspiracy which is meant to be implemented by the agent Egyptian regime. This conspiracy is not only aimed at the Jamahiriyah, but at the entire Arab liberation movement in preparation for continuing the imperialist and Zionist hegemony on the entire Arab region.

Those who desire to start fires and play with them must fully understand that they will not be safe from its flames which will burn them before others. The Camp David regime and those who are manipulating and supporting it ought to well understand that the fraternal Jamahiriyah is not and will not be alone in the battle. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, all Syria's powers, and all the national and progressive forces in the entire Arab homeland stand alongside the Jamahiriyah against Camp David with its masters and little agents.

Commentary on 'Flexing Muscles' on Libyan Border

JN031435 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian troop concentrations along the Libyan border and the U.S. and NATO maneuvers clearly indicate that there are premeditated aggressive designs not only against fraternal Libya but against the entire Arab nation as well. The recent chain of events has shown that the flexing of muscles along the Libyan border cannot be separated from U.S. attempts to dominate our region and impose a state of submission and capitulation on the Arab nation.

Thus, events along the Libyan border with Egypt prove the unchanging truth, which our masses are fully aware of — namely, that the U.S. policy toward our Arab homeland and our causes did not and will not change, but the contrary is correct. If the U.S. Administration is honest, as it claims, in its trend to establish a just and permanent peace in the region, why is it then openly opposing international will and rejecting any trend which may regain Arab legitimate rights?

In fact, what the United States is doing cannot lead to peace sought by the international community. The United States wants to impose capitulation on the Arabs, to hand all their power to Israel, and, consequently, it is working to annul any possible UN role in this matter. Successive U.S. administrations have always considered the Arab nation ineffective. Frankly speaking, the U.S. Administrations have always considered the Arab nation only as a safe from which they take what they want any time they want in the service of their hostile objectives against this Arab nation.

Flexing muscles on the Libyan borders, a practice which coincides with Israel's muscle-flexing against Syria, means that the parties to the conspiracy have really decided to implement the most important part of this big conspiracy. We see that the Camp David regime in Egypt has been authorized to embark on an aggression against Libya, while at the same time Israel carries out an aggressive act against Syria in a new attempt to strike at the will of steadfastness and fighting in the Arab nation and, consequently, to impose on the region what the United States and Israel want.

We in Arab Syria know exactly how to confront any aggression. What we carried out in Lebanon in complete cooperation with nationalist Lebanese forces is a live example asserting the credibility of the firm, pan-Arab, and principled Syrian position toward pan-Arab issues. Leader Hafiz al-Asad's message to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserts that Syria places all its

powers at the disposal of fraternal Libya. In his statement at Tripoli Airport, Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also asserted that Syria has decided to confront this plot with all means and methods that the confrontation requires.

The Arab nation is also called upon to adopt a unified stand toward what is taking place on the Libyan borders, particularly since it has been practically proven that if this or that country is close to or far away from the contact lines they will not be safe from aggression. Hence, we believe that it is time the Arabs considered themselves on the first line of confrontation.

AL-BA'TH Warns of U.S. 'Designs' Against Libya

PM031625 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Samih Abu Takk article: "United States Uses Egyptian Territory to Strike at Libya"]

[Excerpts] In the U.S. political and military definition Libya has become a danger threatening U.S. policy in the Arab area, and for this reason Washington has to mount a campaign to teach a lesson to a country hostile to its policy. Apparently Washington is no longer able to tolerate the Libyan stand, which runs contrary to the U.S. will, so the United States, which appoints itself trustee of all Third World countries, has to prepare for a direct military action in the same way as in Grenada.

All the signs point to U.S. designs against Libya. There is a state of high combat alert among the U.S. forces in the Middle East and there is also intensive U.S. air activity near the Libyan borders. Reports also say that the CIA has laid a secret plan which was endorsed by the White House calling for the toppling of the Libyan Government by force. This, of course, can only happen if the United States launches a direct military attack against Libya. The United States has obtained the Egyptian regime's approval to launch a strike against Libya by staging large-scale military maneuvers on the Egyptian side of the Libyan desert between its forces and the French and British forces [as published]. The United States has been able to obtain this approval even though Egyptian forces have been excluded from participating in these maneuvers.

Although it has not yet taken place, preparations for the U.S. attack against Libya are complete. Washington has already threatened Libya and leveled false accusations against it in order to justify any aggression committed against it. It has also tried several times to attack Libya, and its planes engaged Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra. It has also imposed a major economic blockade on it, and all this is but a preparation for aggression against that state, which has refused to comply with U.S. orders.

The Egyptian regime, which is strongly hostile to Libya because it opposes its capitulationist policy, will spare no efforts in assisting the U.S. forces in their imminent aggression against Libya. The Egyptian regime is even ready to involve its forces, which it has withdrawn from the borders with the Zionist enemy in order to participate in killing sons of the Libyan people because, by committing high treason against the Arab nation, it has made enemies of those regimes which reject its capitulationist policy.

The U.S. threats and aggressive designs against Libya clearly reflect its policies in the Arab region. If Libya is now the target, Arab countries other than Libya are on the target list of the U.S. aggression program. The aggression which the United States is threatening is an aggression against all Arab regimes hostile to its policy. For this reason, any future U.S. aggression must be met with Arab countermeasures so that every U.S. vital interest in our area is destroyed from its foundation, regardless of the consequences. We in this area are not a U.S. protectorate, and we will never be so. U.S. threats will not make us submit or accept it as trustee of our Arab nation.

Peres, Murphy Meeting on Regional Affairs Over

TA031847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The talk between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy ended a short while ago. After the meeting the U.S. diplomat told correspondents that regional matters were discussed. He expressed satisfaction with the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in answer to a question the U.S. assistant secretary of state said that the Pollard affair had not been raised at all during the meeting.

Tomorrow Murphy will meet with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Murphy: Husayn To Meet Al-Asad on Peace Process

TA040527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] A U.S. official has confirmed that King Husayn will confer shortly with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to determine whether the Syrians can be included in the process of reaching agreements with Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made these remarks in his meeting with the prime minister last night. Murphy also told Peres that Husayn continues to have positive words about the prime minister. The Jordanian king believes that he will receive 'Arafat's answers to his questions as early as this week and then it will be clear whether the PLO can join the peace process. Murphy will confer with the vice prime minister this morning.

Husayn Favors International Forum

TA040623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy has reported that King Husayn maintains that direct negotiations with Israel should be held in the framework of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. Murphy made these remarks last night in a meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He emphasized that he had noted in Amman that Husayn's position was incompatible with the U.S. position.

Shamir on Husayn's Reaction to Israeli Concessions

TA031955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says King Husayn should be judged according to his acts and not according to his proposals. He told the members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations that the more responsive Israel is to some of his demands, the further away the Jordanian king draws from Israel's positions and the tighter he binds himself to those who reject any political settlement with Israel.

Mubarak Rejects Proposed Shamir Visit to Cairo

TA040828 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ Hebrew 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak recently rejected Israeli suggestions of inviting Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for an official visit to Cairo. The Prime Minister's Office, through Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Muhammad Basyuni, had proposed that Shamir be invited to Cairo as a move that would lead to a softening in his positions on the Tabah issue and an improvement in relations with Egypt.

The Egyptians turned down this proposal, claiming that Shamir frequently attacks them and has a negative position on President Mubarak's peace initiative.

Yesterday Shamir again attacked Egypt, claiming that it is not interested in mormalizing relations with Israel. Lecturing to ambassadors from Latin America who were guests of the Foreign Ministry, Shamir said that not only is Egypt not interested in normalization, it is not even showing much interest in a solution to the Palestinian problem. The proof of this, he said, is that it was Egypt that stopped the negotiations over the establishment of autonomy in the territories. The foreign minister thinks that this was an Egyptian mistake, since we would already have the interim period behind us if Egypt had not behaved in this way, and after this period the final status of the territories is to be decided on.

Shamir also attacked the Egyptians on the Tabah issue. Speaking to members of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations yesterday, Shamir said that after using the Lebanese war as an excuse to recall the Egyptian ambassador to Cairo, they are now making similar use of the Tabah affair.

Bar-On To Coordinate Interrogation in Pollard Case

TA040801 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar-On, was recalled to Israel from Washington to coordinate the interrogation of those involved in the Pollard affair.

Bar-On went to Washington a few days ago to take part in the biannual talks on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. He has been asked to deal with the members of the U.S. Department of Justice who are to arrive in Israel either today or tomorrow to question Rafi Eytan, who, as published by foreign sources, headed the scientific research unit, as well as the two scientific attaches, Yosef Yagur and Ilan Ravid, who have been recalled to Israel.

According to an agreement reached in a telephone conversation between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the U.S. representatives will be able to ask questions of the Israelis, but because this is not an official inquiry

those being interrogated will not have to answer every question. People in Washington say the interrogation will be in the nature of an "exchange of views." In the Peres-Shultz conversation it was also agreed that representatives of the U.S. Department of Justice will be able to study all the documents that Pollard passed to his Israeli handlers here, in accordance with allegations against him by a U.S. court.

Chief of Staff Says IDF Operation Foiled Attack

TA040640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the IDF operation against terrorists in Lebanon's eastern sector yesterday foiled an attack against us planned by Ahmad Jibril's organization. The chief of staff was speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. He added that the IDF operation is also meant to deter the population in the area.

Rabin Comments on Operation

TA040903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0844 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the IDF operation in Lebanon yesterday was carried out in the framework of the policy by which we preserve our freedom to act against any terrorist target in Lebanon, regardless of its location.

The defense minister noted that in addition to the five terrorists killed by the IDF, a few others were captured. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that two IDF soldiers have been killed in Lebanon in the last 7 months. Notwithstanding our pain over casualties, they cannot be likened to what was happening in the north before that. Rabin noted that there have been no civilian casualties along the northern border during the same period. He added that yesterday's operation was not carried out in Syrian-controlled areas or against Syrian targets, but rather against terrorists belonging to Ahmad Jibril's organization about which we had prior knowledge.

3 Terrorists Receive Life Sentence for Murder

TA021612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1446 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The Nabulus Military Court today handed down life sentences to the three murderers of soldier Aharon Avidar. They were also convicted of having murdered a collaborator, and of a long series of attacks. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the prosecutor surprisingly asked the court to impose the heaviest possible penalty, that is death, this despite the fact that the prosecution originally asked only for life imprisonment. The president of the court said that death penalty for murderers is a controversial issue in the Israeli society, and so far no decision has been made on it. The court will have to face this question if such a decision is made in the future.

Moda'i Sees Hope for U.S. Aid Fund Establishment

TA271710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper following 27 November Cabinet session; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Hasper] Minister Arens came back from the United States with the impression that the espionage affair had adversely affected Israeli-U.S. economic relations, for example regarding the chances of passing the amendment proposed by Senator Inouye to reduce interest on Israel's debts. Have you received any indications to that effect?

[Moda'i] I have not yet had the opportunity to confer with Minister Arens, but I do not need to do so in order to assess that such an affair will not help our relations with the United States, in the economic and other aspects. Why should it affect the economic sphere in particular? The effect on the security issue, to cite one sphere, is far more serious.

At this point my assessment is that we will manage to overcome the difficulties created by this affair and that everything will return to its normal course.

[Hasper] Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray left on a mission to the United States on your behalf and that of the prime minister to deal with matters pertaining to economic growth and the possible establishment of an economic growth fuel. Have you received a report yet? Could you say whether there are any chances for the establishment of such a U.S. aid fund?

[Moda'i] I have received an initial report. It must be clear that this or any other economic request to the United States means additional aid to Israel, regardless of what it is called. Still, in addition to the ordinary and extraordinary economic aid we have received in the last 2 years, the U.S. Administration is willing to assist Israel in its economic growth efforts because it realizes, just as we do, that if there is no growth these efforts will go to waste and the burden imposed on the population will be to no avail. Therefore, in my opinion, there are grounds to assume that these deliberations will lead to the establishment of some type of fund that will encourage economic growth. This growth would be reflected in specific areas that were raised by Deputy Finance Minister Amoray in his talks with Shultz' aides: One of these aides and the more senior of the two, Mr Whitehead, was specifically assigned to this task while the other, Under Secretary Wallis, is the man with whom we regularly discuss matters pertaining to economic aid. The notion was not categorically rejected and one gathers that when a matter is not rejected outright there is at least some hope.

[Hasper] What kind of sums are we talking about?

[Moda'i] We are not yet talking about any sums, but we are thinking about them. Of course, the reference is to amounts that would affect growth; we are talking about tens of millions of dollars.

Foreign Currency Reserves Increase in November

TA011335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves increased by $855 million in November and now amount to $3.257 billion, according to date released by the Bank of Israel. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the reserves include the sum of $1.2 billion in extraordinary aid extended by the United States. The government has already used some of this aid to repay debts. Last month, the government absorbed 121.5 billion shekels and its expenses decreased by 4 percent compared with October.

Reasons for U.S. 'Inflation' of Spy Case Discussed

TA031246 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Commentary by Yehuda Tzur: "A Tailor-Made Crisis"]

[Text] The Pollard affair which evolved into a major crisis has ended to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It seems that those who created it did not have much else beyond it in mind. The artificial inflation of the affair which by far exceeded the dimensions of the possible damage inflicted on U.S. security gives rise to many questions. It seems that for their own reasons, very senior elements in the U.S. Administration went to great lengths to see that this affair would erode sympathy toward Israel among U.S. public opinion and in the media.

In the summer of 1979, during President Carter's term, the U.S. media gave wide coverage to reports that Israel's Mosad was monitoring U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young. The fact that the reference was to a series of meetings with PLO representatives at the United Nations did not at all detract from the fundamental problem of Israeli spies tailing the ambassador of the host country in New York. This was widely publicized and the media dealt with it for quite a few days, but nobody in Israeli intelligence was fired and, what is more astonishing, the United States did not ask for an apology or even that drastic measures should be taken against those directly or indirectly responsible for the affair in Israel.

There have often been reports of indirect Israel intelligence operations on U.S. soil. This was even published in overt CIA reports but nobody was impressed because this is a normal phenomenon. When the French and British intelligence maintain inflated representations in the United States, it is clear that their job is not just to keep in contact with the CIA. Nobody deludes himself that the British and the French are not trying to find out what is going on in the political and technological decision-making centers of their hosting ally, and nobody is impressed by the fact that the largest CIA delegation is stationed in Paris when it is clear to everybody that its primary job is to learn what is happening in France. At least two former intelligence agents in Britain wrote in their memoirs that U.S. agents who were caught in places where they should not have been were quietly returned to the United States in many instances.

Nothing could be more serious than the death of dozens of U.S. seamen in the Israeli Air Force attack on the intelligence ship *Liberty* which was sailing along the Israeli coast during the 6-Day War. However, the Americans did not demand a statement of regret, an apology, or compensation, and the affair did not reach the inflated dimensions of the Pollard case. The unavoidable conclusion is that a combination of several reasons led circles in the U.S. Administration to inflate and puncture the balloon.

The desire to erode sympathetic U.S. public opinion toward Israel; an attempt to soften the firm position of senators and congressmen against the sale of U.S. weapons to Jordan; the wish to elevate the U.S. intelligence services which were deeply humiliated in the last few weeks over the Yurchenko affair, in which the gentleman "repented" at the last minute and returned to Russia; and perhaps even the struggle between Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz over Israel's position as a favored U.S. ally — all these were behind the exposure of Pollard and the inflation of the affair to unprecedented proportions in the United States.

HA'ARETZ on 'Amateurism,' 'Disgrace' of Spy Case

TA031211 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Dec 85 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "An Intelligence Disgrace"]

[Text] As more details about the Pollard affair emerge, one cannot avoid the conclusion that we are dealing with a serious disgrace, intelligence amateurism, and ineffective control by the political level of one of the most sensitive Israeli units. All of this may seriously damage one of the most sensitive areas of the Israeli intelligence community. It should be noted here that this is not the only accidental mishap that has happened in the last few months between us and the United States: The affair of the nuclear components that Israel purchased through U.S. agents and was forced to return in view of U.S. protest also blew up this year.

Is it a question of accidental mishaps or of a defective system? The Israeli intelligence community has been involved in various ordeals, but they took place in the distant past when the intelligence services were first getting started. For example, there was the affair of the Israeli espionage and sabotage ring in Egypt in the early 1950's when Jews were sent to plant bombs in the U.S. library and consulate in order to sow dissension between the two countries. That incident ended in the execution of two Jews and the death of an Israeli agent. As far as damage to bilateral relations is concerned, it seems that the Pollard affair is no less serious.

The argument leaked to the Israeli press that "it is not so bad, everybody spies on everybody else" and that friends do whatever they please in each other's bedrooms is more than absurd. It creates the impression that Israeli intelligence is at war with U.S. intelligence. In a way, these arguments are an attempt to ignore a serious internal fault in our system and to justify the Pollard affair in which we were caught red-handed. Those making such arguments should be reminded that in compliance with various

security agreements between us and the United States, Israel provides the United States with vast quantities of military and intelligence data on the size of its troops, the lessons of its wars, and various projects such as the Merkava tank or the Lavi aircraft.

It is also true that among friends there is a concealed mutual gathering of information, but there is a sort of unwritten code of behavior between intelligence communities of friendly countries. In Pollard's case, Israel broke the rules of the game. Some situations are also tolerable among friends. For example, it is known that there is eavesdropping on the telephone calls and radio communications of embassies. In the past it was reported in the United States that the Israeli Embassy was included in the list of friendly embassies whose calls were monitored by the Americans. On more than one occasion a military attache has been seen at some interurban junction trying to spot military movements. A Western military attache has bragged to me that this is how he identified the principal IDF units that took part in the invasion of Lebanon.

In the early 1960's, an Israeli military attache in Washington was also harassed with a camera placed opposite his residence after Israel published information acquired with his help.

Obviously these methods became passe after the United States developed very sophisticated satellites with which it not only gathers information about the Soviet Union, Libya, and Iran, but also friendly countries. These and similar actions are permissible.

So why is the Pollard affair considered a violation of the rules of the game between friendly countries? Because in this case, through our own initiative we penetrated the inner sanctum — the intelligence community of our ally — for a relatively long period of time with the help of a mercenary agent who was paid regularly. Would we have kept quiet if the CIA had recruited an Israeli intelligence officer and paid him to obtain stolen documents? The Shin Bet would have reacted exactly as the FBI did. One need not be paranoid about the FBI and say that it acted in an anti-Semitic fashion.

The argument that with the help of Pollard we uncovered a leak in the IDF makes no sense, since this is not why Pollard was recruited. If we received such information from Pollard, then it came at a later stage. And what is more, since when is the special unit that was disbanded in the wake of the Pollard affair (the scientific relations unit, as it was called in the foreign press) responsible for exposing the leak of IDF secrets or for gathering information on the Arab armies?

Even if we isolate the affair from all its political implications and consider it only from the professional point of view, the unavoidable conclusion is that this is a first-class amateurish operation. It is clear that Pollard was not checked properly and that his arguments and the way he introduced himself were not closely examined. Those who held secret contacts with him for a long time did not proceed according to the basic rules of secret intelligence work. Does the modus operandi include contacts in the embassy?! Are scientific attaches and inexperienced diplomats the right people to do this kind of job? How can a particular unit digress so blatantly and penetrate areas that are outside its jurisdiction? Above all, how can it be that such an extraordinary activity — penetration of the U.S. intelligence community for an extended period — is not reported to the political official in charge? Moreover, when the affair finally blows up, Israeli diplomats are "smuggled out" of the United States like thieves in the night without coordinating their departure with the ambassador and other officials in charge.

We are told that the Pollard affair was a result of poor judgment. However, this misjudgment was not only in one but in various areas; there was a digression from basic rules and a show of amateurish intelligence work.

The press has been mentioning Rafi Eytan as the man who headed the unit in question. He is a man of vast experience who has scored many successes in the intelligence and security spheres. Professionally speaking, it is inconceivable that Eytan should be linked, even indirectly, with such a series of mishaps. In my opinion, the explanation lies in competition and personal rivalry among the various services, a phenomenon known in other countries as well. Any organization of this kind has an inborn tendency to expand and invade areas outside its jurisdiction. When this is coupled with ambition and personal frustration at the lack of promotion, the chances for mishaps such as the Pollard affair are greater.

Incidentally, this is not the first time that the head of the unit in question has meddled in issues outside his jurisdiction. This man, who was part of the small clique revolving around Ari'el Sharon that planned the war in Lebanon, interfered in everything pertaining to the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as the Lebanese president and other sensitive political issues in Lebanon until the Mosad and other elements operating in the field raised hell about it.

One of the results of the Pollard affair is that the unit in question will be disbanded. This outcome is inevitable after what has happened. On this occasion it should be noted that in the past this unit was held in high regard and made very significant contributions. Upon Sharon's appointment as defense minister, its former head was deposed after Sharon persuaded Begin that the man was too close to the Alignment. Rafi Eytan, a close associate and confidant of Sharon, was appointed in his stead.

The damage caused in various areas cannot be accurately assessed. Even if Shultz praises our investigation methods and Israel's decisions, it is clear that hard feelings will remain between the intelligence communities of both countries. One should bear in mind that this affair took place at a time when relations were at a record high, particularly after the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* (needless to say, this cooperation serves both sides and Israel benefits in various vital and important areas). The damage inflicted on thousands of U.S. Jews working at sensitive jobs cannot be assessed. A red light has probably been turned on in all of them and it is not hard to imagine what is going through their heads.

Those looking into the affair on the Israeli side should not just examine the past. They should recognize the fact that the control exercised by the political level over an important intelligence activity was seriously at fault in the Pollard affair. This is not

just a question of trust between the prime minister or the defense minister and the directors of the intelligence community; this is not how the case should be presented. A big hole in the control system was exposed here. It is not enough to issue an order that henceforth there can be no irregular intelligence activities against a friendly country like the United States. The briefing and control systems should be checked to make sure that such orders are not violated, as was the case in the Pollard affair.

AL-FAJR on PLO Recognition of UN Resolutions

JN021127 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A Comprehensive View of UN Resolutions"]

[Text] The PLO did not accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Simultaneously, it did not reject them. There is no puzzle or crookedness in that. The PLO only linked these two resolutions to all resolutions issued by the United Nations, most clearly announcing its acceptance of all these resolutions, which naturally include Resolutions 242 and 338 which enjoy the full support of the United States, Israel, and several Arab sides.

This clear Palestinian linking of UN resolutions on the Palestine question is not based on temporary "tactics" to face recent events. It in fact stems from a strategic Palestinian conviction which confirms that the only guarantee of the Palestinian people's rights lies in the awareness and comprehension of these resolutions as one unit. Since the United States, Israel, and the concerned Arab parties consider UN resolutions issued in 1967 the prelude to solving the Palestine question, then it is the Palestinian people's right, represented by the PLO, to call for not dealing separately with these resolutions and not to detach them from the historical context of the cause, which has become since its emergence in 1948 a main topic at the United Nations.

The PLO has frequently explained this basic principle, asserting its great concern about the peace march in the region. The final communique of the Palestinian Central Council's meetings in Baghdad the day before yesterday includes the same assertion. This came at an important political phase during which much has been said about Resolutions 242 and 338 and the PLO has been further pressured to recognize them.

The Central Council's communique again explains that this recognition will only be within the framework of recognizing UN resolutions as a whole. Are the other parties in the region going to be satisfied with this comprehensive view or are they going to adhere to their stand which splits the cause and detaches it from its roots?

At any rate, we do not expect a quick acceptance of the Palestinian comprehensive stand by the other parties. However, we at least expect a quick and clear acceptance of the Central Council's final communique by the Palestinian factions which are still opposed to the legitimate leadership and being harbored by Damascus.

Briefs

Defense Ministry Appointment — 'Uzi 'Eylam has been appointed director of the Defense Ministry's Research and Development Authority. 'Eylam, a brigadier general in reserves, is replacing Dr Ben-Tziyon Nave. For the past 10 years, he has served as director general of the Atomic Agency Commission. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 TA]*

Jewish Emigration From USSR — Only 128 Jews left the Soviet Union in November, 4 more than in October. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that 32 of them came to Israel while the rest immigrated to the United States. [Excerpt] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Dec 85 TA]*

Reportage on 8th CEPGL Summit in Rwanda
AB301250 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Kigali, 30 Nov (AFP) — The eighth summit of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] opens in Gisenyi, Rwanda in the presence of Rwandan President General Juvenal Habyarimana, Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, and Zairian Head of State Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The three heads of state will examine documents that were prepared on Thursday and Friday by the 11th session of the CEPGL ministerial council. At least three delicate issues are included on the agenda: the draft convention on free movement of persons and goods and the right of residency, the delayed payment of contributions, and the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat.

The free movement of persons and goods in CPGL member-countries was one of the main objectives of the Community at the time of its creation on 20 September 1976.

The delayed payment of contributions by member-states leads to budgetary problems, which in themselves call for a restructuring of the Executive Secretariat and the specialized bodies. According to the experts, about 40 employees will have to leave the CEPGL headquarters in Gisenyi to return to their respective countries.

The Burundian minister of foreign affairs, Laurent Nzeyimana, has been appointed chairman of the CEPGL ministerial council, to succeed the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs, Mokolo wa Mpombo.

Mobutu Becomes Chairman
AB011648 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Kigali, Dec 1 (AFP) — The eighth summit of the Central African Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEGPL) ended here today with the prospect of a future agreement on free movement of individuals, goods, services and capital between the three member states, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire (?took over) as community chairman from Brigadier-General Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda. The Burundian leader, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, was also present. [Words indistinct] the proposed harmonisation of legislation and measures towards free movement over a ten-year period. To this end the three heads of state had laid down priorities in the political, economic, legal and social fields.

These priorities covered respectively security and immigration, food supplies, farming, industry, transport and communications, trade, movement of goods, services and capital and tourism, movement of individuals, rights of residence, employment, social security, legal cooperation, health, education, scientific research and information.

The heads of state ordered the Community Secretariat to identify action in each sector to enable programs to be drawn up and submit proposals to the next summit in Zaire next year.

The communique also condemned South Africa, called for peace in Uganda, which borders on Rwanda and Zaire, and appealed for international aid to tackle natural disasters in Africa.

The summit also saw the use for the first time of a new flag for the community, in blue, red and yellow.

Statement, Communique Issued
EA012148 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The eight summit of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] ended in Gisenyi in the Rwandan Republic today at 1030. The closing ceremonies opened with the signing of agreements reached during the just concluded conference by the attending heads of state, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda.

After the signing of the agreements by the three heads of state, the organization's permanent secretary, Antoine Nduwayo of Burundi, read the statement signed by the heads of state. The statement mainly covers the desire of our heads of state to maintain security along the borders and inside our three states. The solemn communique also embraces the commitment by our three heads of state to protect the nationals from our three states who live in other member-states of the CEPGL. Here is Antoine Nduwayo:

[Begin recording] Solemn statement on the solidarity among the CEPGL member-countries on the occasion of the eighth ordinary session [word indistinct] held in the Rwandan Republic from 30 November to 1 December 1985, on the eve of the CEPGL 10th anniversary. The heads of state, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Uprona [National Unity and Progress Party] chairman and president of the Republic of Burundi; Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Rwandan Republic and founder-president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Development Movement]; Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder-president of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic of Zaire, loyal to the OAU Charter, especially to Article No 3 of the Charter, and loyal to the convention of 20 September 1976 on the creation of the CEPGL, particularly Article No 2 of the convention, which states that one of the community's first goals is above all to ensure the security of the CEPGL member-countries and their respective populations: in order to stop any enemy from disturbing order and tranquillity along the respective borders, and concerned about achieving as soon as possible economic integration and the free circulation of peoples, goods, services, and capital and the right of establishment [as heard]; aware that the implementation of the convention on the free circulation must be accompanied by appropriate measures against subversion and all other actions likely to disturb peace and tranquillity and public order in the countries of the region; solemnly declare that they reaffirm their commitment to respect the sovereignty and territo-

rial integrity of their respective states and to do everything possible so that total security reigns along their borders.

They commit themselves to take and implement concrete measures in order to discourage on their respective territories any organization likely to be subversive or any subversive activity likely to disturb the internal or external security of the cosignature states.

They also agree to take all practical measures likely to stop all illegal trade, or to permit the presence of people who are a nuisance to the good relations existing among the three countries. To this end, any person declared non grata on the territory of one of the three countries will also be so considered on the territory of the other two.

Finally, they reiterate their firm determination to protect nationals from each of the member-countries living on their territories. Consequently, the three heads of state charge all the relevant services of their countries, especially those dealing with security, with the task of meeting regularly in order to implement the commitments contained in the present statement.

Signed in Gisenyi, 1 December 1985, President of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; President of the Rwandan Republic, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana; President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuko Ngbendu Wa za Banga [end recording]

The executive permanent secretary then read the joint communique issued on the work of the eighth CEPGL summit conference:

[Begin recording] Final Communique: Following the invitation by Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Rwandan Republic and founder-president of the MRND and current president of the CEPGL heads of state summit conference, the eighth CEPGL ordinary session of the summit conference was held in Gisenyi from 30 November to 1 December 1985. Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Uprona Party and president of the Republic of Burundi; Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Rwandan Republic and founder-president of the MRND; and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder-president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire attended the sessions.

The heads of state followed with close attention the report of the current chairman [Habyarimana] of the CEPGL summit conference, who assessed the achievements attained notably in the political, economic, judicial, social, and cultural sectors. The talks of the heads of state centered on matters of common interest. At the end of the session, the following decisions were made:

First, the heads of state adopted a solemn statement reaffirming the principles of solidarity and security among the CEPGL member-states. The statement set out the preliminaries to the signing of the convention on the free circulation of peoples, goods and services and on the right of establishment. The convention will be implemented in three [as heard] phases: In the first phase, a period of 3 years will be used for the harmonization of the legal texts of the three states. The second phase will last 7 years, during which some measures relating to the free circulation of peoples and goods will be extended.

Second, in order to improve the efficiency of the CEPGL, the conference reaffirmed its determination to focus CEPGL activities primarily on the economic sector without renouncing the community's global objectives and decided on the following priority sectors:

Political sectors: security [word indistinct].

Economic sectors: food trade, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

Industry: transportation and communications, commercial exchanges, payments and free circulation of goods, services, capital and tourism.

Judicial and sociocultural: free circulation of peoples and the right of establishment, employment and social security, judicial cooperation, health, education and scientific and technical research, information as a basis for the [word indistinct].

The conference charged the Permanent Executive Secretariat with the task of identifying and presenting to the next session concrete policies in each priority sector which will enable programs to be drawn up for the community on a multi-year basis.

As regards the restructuring of the services of the Permanent Executive Secretariat in line with a decision made during the seventh CEPGL summit conference held in Bujumbura in June 1984, in order to put a priority [word indistinct] with the manpower to be given to the community, the conference adopted a new management which includes an executive committee, three directors, six [word indistinct], and the post of auditor with a rank of chief of (?personnel).

In regard to the executive committee, the heads of state reaffirmed its tripartite nature, as well as stressing the primacy of the executive secretary as the first authority of the Permanent Executive Secretariat.

The heads of state indicated that the members of the executive committee must perform their duties in accordance with international public work ethics. Regarding the specialized technical commissions, the heads of state decided to maintain the status quo until the ninth ordinary session of the conference.

On administrative and budgetary matters, the conference voted for the community budget for the fiscal year 1986, which amounts to a total of 2,252,642 units of account, of which 2,199,868 are for the ordinary budget, and 52,474 units of account are for the extraordinary budgets [all figures as heard].

After examining the study of the Permanent Executive Secretariat on the level of contributions to the CEPGL budget, the conference decided to maintain contributions at the current rate until the next conference.

After examining the current situation in the BDEGL [Great Lakes States Development Bank] the heads of state agreed to favor the institutions profitability and to operate the restructuring of the bank with due consideration to the African Development Bank points of view on accelerating the process aimed at giving the institution adequate infrastructure within a realistic framework. They reiterated their commitment to pay their respective shares of the agreed capital.

Concerning the IRAZ [the CPEGL agricultural institute; expansion unknown] the heads of state agreed that the IRAZ must be given a necessary, progressive infrastructure with due consideration to the capacities of the member-countries.

To that effect, they jointly decided to take the appropriate steps for the financing of the infrastructure.

After the conference, the heads of state signed the following texts:

Solemn statement on the solidarity between the CEPGL member-states.

The convention on the free circulation of peoples, goods, services, capital, and the right of establishment.

The third draft treaty additional to the convention of 20 September 1976 on the creation of the CEPGL relating to the CEPGL flag and armorial bearings within the community member-states.

The convention on privileges and diplomatic immunity of the CEPGL and its specialized agencies.

The amendment to the general convention on social security and relevant administrative arrangements.

Amendments to the schedule of conditions of the CEPGL.

The draft concerning the coordination of the activities of the CEPGL specialized agencies.

The heads of state authorized their ministers and state commissioners in charge of foreign affairs to sign the following texts:

The management bill of the CEPGL [word indistinct].

The amendment of the agreement relating to civil and automobile insurance responsibility.

The draft treaty on the [word indistinct].

In the insurance sector, the conference decided that the date of 1 January 1986 be retained for the launching of a community certificate of automobile insurance.

On industrial matters, the heads of state decided that the community's milk products project be established in Goma [eastern Zaire].

On planning, the conference urged the Permanent Executive Secretariat to set up a 5-year plan for CEPGL development in line with the approved priorities.

The heads of state reaffirmed the importance they attach to the maintenance of security on their common borders. They expressed the desire to continue promoting subregional and regional cooperation in line with the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act. The three heads of state studied a wide range of international issues and particularly the current situation in Africa. They reaffirmed their attachment to the pacification of tensions in the world and in Africa in particular. They expressed their concern at the situation prevailing in Uganda and supported the efforts of President Moi of Kenya aimed at reconciling all the Ugandan brothers for the restoration of peace in the country and for national reconstruction.

Concerning the situation in South Africa, the conference once more strongly condemned the blind repression against the black population of the country by the iniquitous racist apartheid regime and its policy of destabilization toward neighboring countries.

It reiterated its unwavering support for the struggle waged by the people of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their liberation movements. The conference urged the entire international community to reinforce pressure on the South African Government for the total elimination of the evil regime and of its criminal acts against humanity.

Finally the conference deplored the economic crisis prevailing particularly in Africa and called on the international community for unanimous action in order to support African efforts aimed at facing the food crisis in particular, as well as drought and other natural calamities.

The conference appointed Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire as the president of the summit conference for the fiscal year 1986 and approved the appointment of Mr Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, as the current chairman of the Council of Ministers and state commissioner of the CEPGL for the same period.

The conference decided to hold its next ordinary sessions in the Republic of Zaire in December 1986. The work of the eighth ordinary session of the CEPGL summit conference took place in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Uprona Party president and president of the Republic of Burundi, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founder president of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire, thanked Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, founder president of the MRND and president of the Rwandan Republic, the government, and the entire Rwandan people for the warm and authentically African welcome extended to them and their respective delegations during their stay in the Rwandan Republic.

Signed in Gisenyi on 1 December 1985. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

ECOWAS Ministerial Summit Elects New President

AB272242 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] ministerial summit is scheduled to end today in Lome. This is the 18th session of the organization which began its deliberations at the beginning of the week. The ministers will receive a report from the secretary general of the organization and will also examine the issue of appointing new deputy executive secretaries of the community as well as the nomination of the new deputy director of the ECOWAS Fund.

The ministerial council had already elected its new chairman, the Nigerian minister of planning, Dr S.E. Ekong.

Council Meeting Ends

AB011154 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The ECOWAS ministerial council session ended in Lome yesterday. This 18th ministerial session lasted 4 days. It adopted the recurrent budget of the Executive Secretariat for 1986, which was fixed at 6,522,414 units of account. It approved documents on financing of the construction of the headquarters of the ECOWAS Fund in Lome.

ALGERIA

Mesaadia, Commerce Minister Meet Polish Officials

LD040324 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the party's Permanent Secretariat, received at noon today a Polish party delegation led by the Polish Sejm's Foreign Relations Committee chairman. Both sides reviewed the two countries and parties' experience in various fields and expressed the joint political desire to discuss the means capable of consolidating bilateral relations and widening fields of cooperation.

In his turn, Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef received the Polish deputy prime minister. The talks centered on studying bilateral relations, especially in the field of trade. Agreement was reached on developing exchanges within the context of integration, taking both sides' available capabilities into consideration. In this context, it was agreed to create programs for exchanges over several years, which will be discussed during the next session of the governmental committee.

Jaruzelski Addresses Assembly

LD041221 Algiers APS in English 1027 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 04/12/85 (APS) — During his visit to Algeria, President Jaruzelski took the floor before the People's National Assembly: "The Algerian people's struggle for freedom created a strong stir in my country, my generation stir beyond anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist solidarty, it assumed a deeply human and moral character."

Mr. Jaruzelski further commended the achievements of Algeria which he said managed to preserve its national and Arab identity.

"Your youth brought up in a sovereign and free state is the best guarantee for the fulfilment of you ambitious programme. It will take over the lofty legacy of the pionners of the November revolution" he said.

Poland's president paid tribute to the role played by Algeria. in the Maghreb and, within the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement, "it is here in Algiers that was launched the watchword for the economic liberation of the Third World and the proposal for a new world economic order".

Broaching international relations, Mr. Jaruzelski pointed out that attempts by some capitalist countries to [word indistinct] international economic cooperation through unlawful restrictions and economic blackmail have generated serious problems namely mistrust in international relations thereby creating the need to set up mechanisms to resist arising out of political changes.

"The world economy cannot be stabilized if no realistic solution to the problem of indebtedness is reached".

"I have moved a proposal in the UN for the setting up of an international center of studies on debt and development which may help to find suitable solutions," he said.

The policy of confrontation pursued by imperialist circles jeopardizes peace and security, hamper the progress and tends to subdue humanity. This policy is signified by moves to isolate the non-aligned from their national allies and undermine their efforts to settle conflicts peacefully, without foreign interference or recourse to force. We strongly condemn the unlawful occupation and partition of Arab territories and the aid supplied by some countries to Israel thus prolonging the Palestinian people's ordeal "the settlement of the Palestinian issue can be only global, Poland's president concluded.

Polish Leader Departs

LD041142 Algiers APS in English 1001 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 04/12/85 (APS) — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish Unified Labor Party and president of the Council of State in Poland left Algiers Wednesday afternoon after a two day official visit.

Mr. Jaruzelski had a last series of talks with President Chadli Bendjedid.

Shortly before leaving Algiers Mr. Jaruzelski expressed in a written statement satisfaction over talks he held with President Chadli. We exchanged views on bilateral relations and topical international issues, talks showed a similarity of outlook and will certainly buttress friendship and cooperation between our parties and states, he declared. He also pointed to the large attenues for bilateral relations. "The Polish people is very respectful of the historic gains of the Algerian people and wishes him further success."

Mr. Jaruzelski thanked Algeria and its President Chadli Bendjedid for warm welcome he received. The Polish head of state extended on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish state an invitation to President Chadli to visit Poland.

'Arafat, Salah Khalaf Confer With Bendjedid

JN031846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], accompanied by Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers yesterday. During the meeting, talks dealt with developments in the Palestinian arena and the Palestinian Central Council's resolutions during its recent meeting in Baghdad, as well as Palestinian-Algerian relations and ways to promote them.

Bendjedid Expresses Satisfaction With FLN Debates

LD282058 Algiers APS in English 1546 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 28/11/85, (APS) — The 15th session of the FLN Party Central Committee ended Thursday afternoon following a

plenary session during which the CC members adopted texts presented by the four commissions. President Chadli Bendjedid delivered on this occasion a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction which characterized the debates.

The CC adopted during the last session a declaration fixing the holding of the FLN Party Extraordinary Congress which will be held on December 24.

Bendjedid Addresses National People's Assembly
LD011523 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Report on annual state of the nation speech by President Chadli Bendjedid to the National People's Assembly in Algiers on 1 December]

[Excerpts] The National People's Assembly this morning held a special session attended by members of the Political Bureau and the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, members of the government, as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Algeria.

Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, welcomed the president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, at the beginning of this session.

President Chadli Bendjedid delivered a state of the nation speech at this great meeting, which coincides with the 31st anniversary of the glorious November revolution. The president said it is an occasion on which we mark an event which is the greatest event in our history. This event should always inspire our actions and behavior and from it we should gain an understanding of the meaning of sincerity, faithfulness, commitment to the sublime ideals and principles, and the positive values our revolution brought about. The president added that our people paid hundreds of thousands of devoted martyrs for the triumph of those ideals and principles. We wrested our independence and freedom and retrieved our sovereignty and liberated our country from exploitation and from foreign influence. The resources and wealth of the nation have become the property of the people. Thanks to the just distribution of this wealth, our country (?witnessed) stability, social security, and growth, and is proceeding on the road of prosperity and comprehensive progress.

By recalling the sacrifices of our people and the efforts to build our modern country and establish our socialist society, the president said, we remind ourselves that assuming the task of building requires sincere commitment to the immortal principles of our revolution. We must arm ourselves with these principles. Our guiding principle must be to serve the nation and the people's interests. In turn, this requires that the behavior of all be in harmony with these meanings, and with the noble aims which we have drawn up for ourselves. This is the way to consolidate the pillars of the modern state under which you are now practicing the people's rule in a democratic and responsible way.

Dwelling on the international economic crisis, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed that it has exported its harmful effects to the Third World countries, but Algeria has succeeded in achieving a general balance in its economy, thanks to the constant eagerness in managing the national economy and the general mobilization of our intrinsic potential as an embodiment of the principles of self-reliance. Algeria has been able to reduce the size of its foreign debts and has taken firmer control of meeting its needs from its monetary reserves. This, the president explained, was achieved thanks to the improvements introduced to the organization of the economy and the efforts of the workers aimed at increasing production and productivity. Despite the pressure of the international economic crisis, Algeria, as President Chadli Bendjedid has stressed, has succeeded in allocating 43 percent of the national revenue to investments in which agriculture, irrigation, and production sectors occupy a prominence place.

On international relations, President Chadli Bendjedid reviewed the international situation and its relation to the progress of national development. In this connection, the brother president emphasized that Algeria's foreign policy is inspired by the principles of our revolution and its sublime ideals. Thus, it always stand by the struggle for freedom, justice, and dignity. The president explained that belonging to the Arab world and the African Continent makes us a concerned party in the battle which the Arab and the African peoples are waging for freedom, sovereignty, and progress.

On the level of Algeria's effective and permanent solidarity with the countries of the Third World, President Chadli Bendjedid has stressed that this makes it incumbent on us to intensify efforts and achieve a unified stand in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order [words indistinct] peace under justice and development, pointing out that his visits to a number of countries of the Third World fall within this framework, the fact which made it possible to give a strong [word indistinct] to Algeria's relations with these countries and increase South-South cooperation.

On the Arab level, President Chadli Bendjedid pointed to the difficult conditions which the Arab nation is experiencing and which are characterized by the intensification of differences and conflicts and the increasing acuteness of division, tension, and fragmentation at a time when the Zionist enemy, in collusion with the imperialist quarters, is continuing its aggression on the Arab nation, violating the sovereignty of its states, and threatening the security of its peoples. The president has stressed that to surmount this situation, ranks must be united, joint aims determined, and differences discarded.

The president said that the unity of our action must be centered on the Palestinian question since it is the core of the Middle East crisis. Thus, it is necessary to respect its independent political identity and to back the cohesion of the resistance under the leadership of the liberation organization [PLO], and consolidate its position on the international level. Brother Chadli Bendjedi has asserted that in any case, we will always remain on the side of the Palestinian people for retrieving their rights, establishing their independent state, and liberating the occupied Arab territories.

Dwelling on the unity of the great Arab Maghreb, the head of state pointed out that Algeria has long believed in this ideal and struggles on various levels for its acheivement. The brother

president said that the unity which we are seeking is the one which is based on belief and conviction, and on the sincere and responsible approval. Brother Chadli Bendjedid stressed that our belief in the ideal of the great Arab Maghreb requires us to be patient in our efforts to mediate between the peoples of Morocco and Western Sahara in order to reach a just solution for the conflict between the two parties, affirming Algeria's solidarity with the question of the just cause of the Saharan people and its readiness to work for a peaceful political solution of the problem in accordance with the peace plan adopted by the OAU and approved by the Nonaligned Movement countries and the United Nations.

On reviewing the African situation, he recalled Algeria's solidarity efforts in this framework for the completion of the liberation of the continent and the realization of economic (?prosperity) for the African peoples. In this vein, the head of state also asserted that Algeria is continuing to back the struggle being waged by the people of South Africa for independence and for the elimination of racial discrimination; this also applies to the struggle of the Namibian people under its legitimate leadership, SWAPO.

The brother president also affirmed Algeria's backing for the Frontline States in resisting the attacks of the racist Pretoria regime. As for the economic problems which the African Continent is experiencing, President Chadli Bendjedid called to mind Algeria's activity in this connection through its effective assistance and contribution made within the framework of the OAS to confront the challenges presented by the current economic crisis on the African level.

LIBYA

Spokesman Says Border Buildup 'Tantamount' to War

LD041136 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1102 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Dec (JANA) — A spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

International news agencies have circulated a statement by the president of the Egyptian regime that Egypt will never fight Libya.

The fact of the matter is that with this statement, the president of the Egyptian regime wants to deceive the Egyptian people, the Arab nation, and international world public opinion, because the steps he has taken and the huge concentration of forces along the border are tantamount to a declaration of war.

If the Egyptian president is serious in his statement, then he should cancel these measures and withdraw his forces from the borders, as the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah did years ago.

The natural place for Egyptian as well as Libyan soldiers is along the borders of occupied Palestine, confronting the Zionist enemy, the true enemy of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

Hawatimah Cables Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD021908 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi al Awal 19, Dec. 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, stressed in his telegram to the leader of the revolution that the move on the part of the Egyptian regime to amass its troops on the Libyan border means that this puppet regime is launching a fight against the Libyan Arab people on behalf of U.S. imperialism and with its full backing.

His telegram goes on to say that U.S. imperialism has found in this Egyptian stooge regime and others from among reactionary regimes its historical opportunity to wage its filthy war against the living and progressive force in the Arab homeland aiming at perpetuating its hegemony on the Arab region so as to transform it into an American lake.

Hawatimah, in his telegram, continues to condemn both U.S. imperialist schemes and the deployment of Egyptian troops on Al-Jamahiriyah's border and the provocative moves. He goes on to stress his full backing and support for the courageous struggle waged by Al-Fatih Revolution against U.S. plots and he calls on all progressive forces in the Arab fatherland to concentrate their struggles to stand with the Libyan Arab people in its brave countering against the conspiracies and reactionary imperialist provocations.

PFLP's Habash Cables 'Support' Against Egypt

LD040241 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP Central Committee, in a cable to the brother leader confirmed the PFLP's backing of and support for the Libyan Arab people in the face of the threats, designs, and provocations carried out by the agent Egyptian regime. Habash said that the design of that regime, which is exploiting the incident of the airliner hijacking, is in fact part of the imperialist-Zionist plan which is hostile to the Libyan Arab people and the Arab masses and is aimed at dealing a blow to the region's progressive forces.

'Anti-Imperialist' Demonstration Held in Al-Bayda

LD031533 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Al-Bayda, Rabi al Awal 20, December 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The peasants in the city of Al-Bayda took to the streets yesterday morning and organised themselves into a demonstration of anger and protest over the U.S. and reaction plots hatched against the people of Al-Jamahiriyah and its historic leadership.

The demonstrators walked down the roads of the city in a militant manner chanting against these conspiracies carried out by the leader of imperialism through the regime of the puppet in the Egyptian oppressed capital.

In their statement, they declared their full commitment to the great al-Fatih Revolution and its leader and also their devotion to the pioneering thoughts that have emancipated man from all forms of rule and control.

They also stressed their challenge to USA and its reactionary tools, so much so that they are ready to carry out the death order in defence of the revolution, its leader and its achievement brought into existence on the al-Fatih soil.

They also sent a telegram to the leader of the revolution saying, inter alia, that the masses of peasants' congresses in Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar municipality that have participated in this demonstration of anger displaying their challenge to U.S. imperialism together with its stooges, pledge their word to the leader of the revolution to implement the green revolution, the revolution of growth and production laid down since the breaking out of the great Al-Fatih Revolution in defiance of U.S. conspiracies.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Says U.S. Committed to Sudan

JN031054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1043 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed that the United States is still committed to its obligations to the Sudanese Government. This came in answer to a question by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH*, published today, about reports saying that the United States has decreased its political and economic support for Sudan following reports disseminated by the U.S. Administration to the effect that Sudan suffers security and political instability, and following the U.S. Administration's announcement on reducing its diplomatic mission in Khartoum.

Daf'allah Assesses Relations With Ethiopia

GF021914 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Dec (SUNA) — During his meeting with the chiefs of information networks and national newspapers this morning, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, speaking about Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, affirmed that Sudan based its declared policy on good neighborliness and friendly relations with its neighbors [words indistinct] that link Sudan and Ethiopia. He said: We informed the brothers in Ethiopia of Sudan's new point of view on relations with Ethiopia. We told them that there are internal problems in both countries. We in Sudan have the problem of the south and want to resolve it through democratic dialogue. We know that there are similar problems in Ethiopia.

He said: We believe that if there is solidarity between the two countries then that will encourage both countries to hold consultations on these problems in a way to restore peace to both countries.

The prime minister said: We proposed to restore the cooperation between the joint committees of both countries, but they expressed some reservations on it.

The prime minister said: Another proof of Sudan's good intentions toward Ethiopia is that Sudan has an accredited ambassador in Ethiopia and Ethiopia has a charge d'affaires in Sudan. He said: We are still taking further steps and hope that they will realize amicability and friendship between Sudan and Ethiopia.

Police Director Denies Knowledge of Abduction

JN031140 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Dec (SUNA) — Central Detective Director Major General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf stressed yesterday that no report had been filed about the abduction of 'Abdallah Zakariya, general coordinator of the Revolutionary Comittees Movement and that no one has contacted the police about this issue. He said that he has no knowledge of the police besieging the alleged place of abduction.

Sources at the movement's liaison bureau have said that the movement has no knowledge of the abduction. The sources pointed out that Zakariya was scheduled to travel abroad within the past few days for treatment. However, the movement does not know whether he has left the country or not.

Attorney General Releases 2 Political Detainees

JN031737 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Dec (SUNA) — Two officials from the defunct regime were released today in accordance with an order by Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati. The officials are Kamal 'Umar al-Amin, an official of the so-called SSU, and Kamal Muhammad 'Abdallah, former secretary general of the Employees and Vocational Workers Federation. Both officials signed pledges not to leave the country and to stand before any investigation committee if they are summoned. These two persons were arrested with the political detainees after the popular uprising, but their names were not mentioned in any violations or complaints by any of the investigation committees.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Message From 'Arafat

JN011442 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Dec (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab received a message from Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat today. The message was conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab by struggler Abu Raja'i, head of the PLO office in Khartoum, who said after the meeting that the message deals with Sudan's readiness to be the PLO headquarters. Abu Raja'i described 'Arafat's message in this regard as positive. Concerning his talks with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, he said that the talks dealt with the cordial and close relations between Sudan and the PLO and that views were identical on all issues raised during the talks.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Holds Talks With DPRK's Yi Chong-ok

EA040023 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, provisional military administrative council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today received and held talks with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DRPK.

In his speech during the ceremony [as heard] held at the comrade secretary general's WPE Central Committee office this afternoon, Comrade Yi Chong-ok stated that he and his delegation had been able to acquire a considerable amount of knowledge about revolutionary Ethiopia by virtue of their visits to Addis Ababa and the region. He went on to tell our comrade revolutionary leader that he very much admired the country's deposits of natural resources, the hospitality of the people, and their hard work and sincere discipline.

Delegation Returns From Socialist Country Tour

EA040057 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Legese Asfaw has stated that our revolution continues to be admired by friendly socialist countries for the contribution it has made and continues to make to international struggles and the preservation of world peace.

Comrade Legese Asfaw, Politburo member and secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, said this at Bole International Airport today following his return to Addis Ababa after leading a WPE Central Committee delegation on a working tour of the DPRK, Vietnam, the GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, the Soviet Union, and Cambodia.

He said that the delegation had delivered a message from our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to party secretaries and heads of government in the DPRK, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, and Cambodia. He said they had also held exhaustive discussions on relations between the WPE and the respective parties, and on the good relations existing between revolutionary Ethiopia and these parties.

KENYA

Ugandan Government Delegation Absent at Peace Talks

EA041102 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 4 Dec 85 p 1

[John Gachie report]

[Text] The Uganda Government delegation to the ongoing peace talks failed to turn up yesterday as the Ugandan cabinet and the ruling military council were holding a meeting for all Army commanders in Kampala.

This was disclosed to the *KENYA TIMES* by Dr Kisekka, deputy leader of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] delegation to the peace talks yesterday. He said: "Its very unfortuante that the military junta has been holding a meeting with all Army commanders in Kampala and they haven't had time to come this way", adding that there was no point of meeting President Moi without the other side.

Dr Kisekka further clarified to the *KENYA TIMES* that his movement was ready to sign the agreement if "a few points that need ironing out with the other side are agreed upon", adding "we are in fact on standby awaiting communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs".

On the whereabouts of the interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, Mr Yoweri Museveni, Kisekka said: "He is here in Nairobi waiting for them - he is ready to sign".

After eight hours of waiting (from 10am. to 6pm.) for the Uganda Government delegation to arrive for the signing ceremony at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC), a permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr J. Mathenge, told the press to disperse saying: "We can call you on short notice if you are required" however declined to comment on the likelihood of a signing ceremony last night. As we were going to press no announcement had been made to this effect.

SOMALIA

SNM Forces Reportedly Kill Siad Barre Troops

EA040027 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Units of the Somali National Movement [SNM] forces liquidated Colonel Abd al-Rahman (Yusuf Ahmed) and three other members of Siad Barre's forces on 29 November when they ambushed a vehicle belonging to the 26th Division of Siad Barre's forces at (Dahar Burug) in Berbera District, northwest region. The SNM fighters destroyed the vehicle, killing all on board; the SNM fighters sustained no casualities, according to reports.

UGANDA

Toko Discusses Demobilization of Fighting Groups

EA031331 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 85

["Second part" of address by Vice Chairman of the Military Council and Defense Minister Colonel Wilson Toko to members of the Uganda Freedom Movement and residents at Gaba on 30 November — recorded]

[Excerpt] I can say here that if the Military Council deceives Ugandans, the time will come when they will be rejected by the

Ugandans themselves. So we must be honest in whatever we are doing; and I know that Mzee [the Honorable] Tito Okello is honest and committed to what he has set out to do: peace.

Sometimes I get very amazed that a young man like Yoweri Museveni has the audacity to abuse an elder like Mzee Tito Okello. In the African tradition, even if an elder spites you, you just have to calm yourself down. It is not only an insult to authority. He cannot pretend to tell us that he is negotiating to work with Tito Okello when he keeps speaking out words of insult at our head of state.

Coming to your own position: Some of you have been somehow ill-advised or ill-briefed about the concept of demobilization. I would like to clarify one position here. All fighting groups will be demobilized in order to give a chance to first of all do a census of how many people we have in the various fighting groups, how many guns and various supporting arms we have. And then time will come, with the mandate of the people of Uganda, to establish a new army; and they will say what the numbers of that army should be, and then how many should be absorbed from the existing forces. And if there is any balance left, nobody is going to tell you: Thank you very much, go home. I want to assure you. Let nobody give you an idea that demobilization means you soldiers who have committed and contributed to peace in this country will just be gotten rid of and said goodbye to. No. The same goes for all of us.

Therefore, right now we are committed. There is a task we must accomplish. When the task is over, we shall all be required to go to an assembly point, censored [as heard], and then we will be given various assignments where we (?fit) best. Some of you have been working as professionals in other organizations, and I am sure you will want to go back to your profession after the task has been accomplished. So the demobilization is a period during which that assessment will be done. People will be allocated to their right positions and places and a new establishment will be drawn for a national army.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives GUNT's Kamougue, Oueddei Message

AB021905 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] This morning, President Mathieu Kerekou received in audience Brother Abdelkader Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], who was at the head of a GUNT delegation. After the audience, Colonel Kamougue spoke to the press on the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] Dr (Sassou Balam), reshuffled GUNT minister of external affairs, and I have just been received in audience by President Kerekou to whom we delivered a message from his brother, President Goukouni Oueddei, who purposely sent us here to meet with him and thank him once again for what happened in Cotonou in August. You remember that GUNT patched up its unity in Cotonou in August. It was after the Cotonou meeting that Comrade Goukouni Oueddei formed the new GUNT, while taking into account the decisions made in Cotonou, and at the same time set up the Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR] of Chad. We have come back to hand Comrade Kerekou the document relating to the new GUNT and the CSR and to thank him once ag[illegible] for his considerable efforts in supporting the struggle of the Chadian people.

[Unidentified reporter] Recently, reports in the international press have said that there was a certain division within GUNT and that even a number of GUNT members have left the government. What happened exactly?

[Kamougue] The international press, you know it well, will never stop its campaign of denigration against GUNT. You know that GUNT is a coalition government comprising various political factions. So, there may be minor problems but they, in fact, do not constitute a serious obstacle to the progress of the Chadian people's revolutionary struggle. In fact, this disinformation campaign is carried out by those who oppose the progress of the Chadian people's struggle. As for unity within GUNT, I can say and affirm that the situation has returned to normal, and that GUNT is striving to strengthen its unity and to implement the Cotonou declaration and the accord related to setting up the CSR. [end recording]

President Kerekou Receives Nigerian Minister

AB291305 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state received the Nigerian minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, yesterday afternoon. At the end of the audience, Minister Akinyemi said his visit falls within the framework of regular consultations between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi in English followed by French translation] Well, as I said during my first visit to Cotonou, we intend to consult regularly with our neighbors. And so this is part of the continuing consultation.

[Unidentified reporter] Could we have an idea of the main topic for discussion at the next quadripartite summit scheduled to take place soon?

[Akinyemi] You know that the quadripartite agreement covers extradition of criminals, exchange of information on customs, immigration and police activities, as well as cooperation between the law enforcement agencies. So any meeting that is held under this umbrella will of course concern itself with this matter.

[Reporter] Is it this quadripartite summit which has prompted the visit by the Nigerian external affairs minister to some neighboring countries?

[Akinyemi] Whether there are problems or not, the quadripartite agreement provides for statutory meetings, so even if everything is going well, we will still have meetings under the quardripartite agreement. Even if there are problems, we will still have meetings. So the meetings are regular meetings, they are not crisis meetings. No particular significance should be attached to meetings which are supposed to be held regularly under the agreement. [end recording]

GHANA

Visiting FRG Official Calls on Justice Annan

AB300840 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The director general for African affairs at the West German Foreign Office, Hans Gunter Sulimer, now visiting Ghana, has paid a courtesy call on a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice Daniel Annan, in Accra. He told newsmen after their closed-door discussions that they covered a number of issues of mutual interest to Ghana and West Germany. These include the relations between both countries, the economic recovery program, the situation in southern Africa, and the recent Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas. He also conveyed greetings from President Von Weizsaecker of West Germany to the PNDC chairman.

Dr Sulimer said Mr Justice Annan, who is also the chairman of the National Commission for Democracy [NCD], briefed him on the role of the Commission and its search for a suitable form of government for Ghana. At a meeting with representatives of the mass media, he said his 4-day visit is in recognition of Ghana's importance in Africa, especially in the West African subregion.

On the economic recovery program, Dr Sulimer said West Germany is impressed by the courageous measures being taken to improve the situation, and get a self-sustained recovery. He said his government will continue to support the program. The director general said he is also impressed by the work of the NCD to strike a balance between tradition and modern politics.

Netherlands Gives Grant to Economic Program

AB291614 Dakar PANA in English 1321 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Accra, 29 Nov (GNA/PANA) — Ghana will receive a 327 million cedis (16 million Dutch guilders) grant from the Dutch Government in support of its economic recovery program for the 1986 fiscal year. This brings to about 1.14 billion cedis (about 55 million Dutch guilders) total assistance given by the Dutch Government to Ghana since Ghana's ruling Provisional Defence Council launched the recovery program in 1983.

The charge d'affaires of the Netherlands Embassy in Ghana, Mr Alfred Bijlsma, said the money has not been earmarked for any specific sector. He said besides this support, the Dutch Government has also given Ghana four million U.S. dollars for agricultural and irrigation projects in the northern sector and six million dollars in food aid last year. Mr Bijlsma said the Netherlands had contributed a total of 100 million dollars to the World Bank special fund for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Financial Agreement Signed With Canadian Agency

AB291952 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Ghana is to receive a total $31.4 million from the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, to finance two development projects in the country; $30.9 million of the amount is for the second phase of the Northern Region Rural Integrated Program, NORRIP. The rest will go to the Ghana Institute for Management and Public Administration, GIMPA, to strengthen its capabilities in areas of budgeting and financial management, project planning, implementation, and evaluation.

An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra today by the president of CIDA, Mrs Margaret Catley-Carlson, and the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway. Briefing newsmen later, Mrs Catley-Carlson said Canada has decided to use the Ghanaian experience as a model for other African countries. She said the long-standing relations between Ghana and Canada, coupled with Ghana's recent success with its economic recovery program, has left Canada no choice but to use Ghana as its model for bilateral cooperation. The CIDA president expressed appreciation at efforts being made by Ghanaians to resuscitate the economy, and gave the assurance that Canada would continue to assist and cooperate with Ghana.

LIBERIA

Official Protest to Sierra Leone Over Coup Attempt

NC021918 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Freetown, Dec 2 (AFP) — Liberian Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman today handed an official protest note to Sierra Leone's new president, Joseph Momoh, over Freetown's alleged role in last month's failed coup against the government of President Samuel Doe.

The Liberian note complained of "unwarranted interference into its internal affairs" by the Sierra Leone Government.

Mr. Eastman, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a four-member delegation, also gave General Momoh a video-tape recording of a Sierra Leone national who said he had been involved in the coup attempt.

The Liberian delegation was expected to return to Monrovia today, but latest reports said it had put off its departure until tomorrow. No reason has been given for the delay. Meanwhile, defence sources here said an investigation into the Liberian accusations that Sierra Leone had aided the coup attempt was set up on Friday.

Liberia has charged that Liberian rebels and mercenaries were trained in Sierra Leone and received official support before launching last month's coup attempt.

Foreign Minister on Relations

MB281844 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 28 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Major General Momoh, who takes over from Siaka Stevens today as president of Sierra Leone, has inherited a thorny problem — very strained relations with neighbouring Liberia. Liberia's head of state has accused Sierra Leone of involvement in the coup attempt on 12 November. He claimed that the coup makers crossed the border from Sierra Leone and even that they had received training there. Sierra Leone has denied any connection with the coup attempt, but Liberia persists with its accusations. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Liberia's Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman what the current state of play was.

[Begin recording] [Eastman] At the present time, we are trying to talk to each other. We learned that the Government of Sierra Leone has denied this. The information which we have is in part confirmed by one of the chaps who comes from Sierra Leone. We are hoping that with the assistance of the Government of Sierra Leone, we will try to locate the truth wherever it is hidden but, of course, all the evidence, as I say, we have — the ammunition that came in, the people who have testified, they crossed the Liberian side of the bridge. Surely they could not have come just out of the sky and jumped down on the bridge and crossed the Liberian side. They must have come from the Sierra Leone side of the bridge. We have not said that the Sierra Leone Government as such is a participant. We would hope that both of us will work hand in hand in discovering where the whole truth is.

[White] Would it be fair to say that relations with Sierra Leone are now extremely bad?

[Eastman] It is not so at all. Relations with Liberia and Sierra Leone are not extremely bad. To make that category would be a little on the false side.

[White] But, for instance, would you be prepared to go to Sierra Leone to discuss matters?

[Eastman] Why wouldn't I? I would be prepared but if we feel that we are the hurt party, I think the origin of the trip would have to be from Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, I would stand in readiness or any of my people would stand in readiness. I think one thing we ought to get very clear in our minds is that both the heads of state — Doe and the new president of Sierra Leone — by experience, by training, and by profession have a common background and I think both of them relate to each other and are capable of reacting favorably with each other.

[White] Are you hoping that some minister will come from Sierra Leone to talk with you?

[Eastman] If, of course, the new president would wish to exercise that initiative, you will meet a positive response.

[White] Are you absolutely certain that the coup plotters did come out of Sierra Leone?

[Eastman] Well, you see, a lot of questions have to be answered and I think both of us will have to see how we can together answer those questions. For example, as soon as General Quiwonkpa left the Ivory Coast for Sierra Leone, our government informed President Stevens, I think it was on the 21 August, who immediately replied that we are all eyes and ears here, we will keep you informed. From the report which one of the chaps who accompanied Gen Quiwonkpa, from his report, they left by truck between 1000 and 1100 from Freetown to the Sierra Leone border. On our side, we have a Korean company (Ndeyu) that is building the Freetown-Monrovia highway and I have received a note from the Korean Embassy here that tells us at 0400 on Tuesday, these armed people got there and seized seven of their vehicles and got in them en route to Monrovia. So, there are these developments which leave you with the feeling that, surely, these people could not have come out of the sky. The only question in our mind or one of the questions in our mind is, assuming that it happened, how could it happen without the knowledge of the government? [end recording]

Ministry To Revoke Alien Work Permits

AB040755 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The new Liberian newspaper has reported that the Labor Ministry intends to revoke the work permits of all aliens holding jobs which can be occupied by qualified Liberians.

The Labor Ministry boss, (John Mason), said the exercise is intended to create more jobs for Liberians within the private sector in view of the freeze on employment within government ministries and agencies. He said many aliens are occupying jobs such as salesmen and supervisors. Mr (Mason) said his ministry has already begun the review of work permits during which time the ministry hopes to identify those positions which can be filled by Liberians.

Meanwhile, Mr (Mason) has urged that more emphasis be placed on science, technical, and vocational education.

NIGER

Kountche Satisfied With 1985 Food Production

AB021635 Paris AFP in French 1414 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Niamey, 2 Dec (AFP) — General Seyni Kountche, the head of the State of Niger, has expressed satisfaction over the level of 1985 agricultural production following a tour which took him to the departments of Diffa, Zinder, and Agadez (eastern part of the country), which were hard hit by the drought in 1984, reports the press of Niger. Although the departments of Diffa and Agadez, situated in the east of Niger, recorded another food deficit this year, this is quite less than in 1984 and is about 20,000 tons. In the department of Zinder, there was a cereal production surplus of 21,000 tons, whereas this region recorded a deficit of nearly 30,000 tons in 1984, according to the daily newspaper *LE SAHEL*.

President Kountche, who had to suspend his tour on Sunday because of the strong sandstorm currently blowing in the southern part of the country, is expected to go to Tahoua, a prefecture in the center of the country, on Monday before continuing his annual tour in the prefectures of Maradi, Dosso, and Niamey.

NIGERIA

President Babangida Supports ECOWAS Objectives

AB302254 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Nigeria has reiterated her determination to work toward the survival of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. She has therefore called on other member-states of the community to take a similar stand so that ECOWAS could achieve the objectives for which it was set up.

President Ibrahim Babangida said in Lagos yesterday that although ECOWAS still had a long way to go before it could fulfill its stated objectives, it has presented a useful means of promoting accelerated economic development among countries. The president was speaking at the first patrons dinner of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

On Chad, Major General Babangida said Nigeria would continue to work within the framework of OAU resolutions to resolve the conflict in that country. He stated that according to the OAU peace formula, there must be immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad.

Akinyemi Briefs Foreign Policy Conference Committee

AB022150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Members of the organizing committee on the proposed all-Nigeria conference on foreign policy were today in Lagos briefed by the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. For details, over to correspondent Matthew Augustus.

[Augustus] Prof Akinyemi said that the conference will be expected to chart the course of Nigeria's external relations for the next 15 years. It will also offer suggestions on such issues as Nigeria's external economic relations, her relations with the superpowers, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. In additon, [words indistinct] on Nigeria's foreign policy, her relations with her neighbors, Nigeria's role in the total liberation of Africa, Namibia, and Nigeria's foreign policy will also engage the attention of the conference. It will also cover Nigeria's relations with individual countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Middle East, Europe, and the Americas, as well as her membership in international institutions. The minister stressed the importance the Federal Government attached to the conference in view of the fact that no other activity of the government had attracted more attention of members of the public than Nigeria's foreign policy.

He said that in deciding to hold the conference, the government hopes to demonstrate its intention to involve the cross section of Nigerians more actively in the foreign policy decision-making process. Prof Akinyemi expressed the hope that the members of the committee will ensure the success of the conference so that the Federal Government could achieve the laudable aim of the conference.

The eight-member organizing committee is headed by Mr Haroun Adamu. Others include Ambassador B.A. Tafawa Balewa, Major General Charles Ndiomu, Dr Lasisi Osunde, and Mr Adekunle. Others are Mr Chris Ekwele, Professor Moyibi Amoda, and Mr B.N. Baidoo.

In his foreign policy address on Friday, President Ibrahim Babangida directed that an all-Nigeria conference on foreign policy be held in April 1986. The conference has now been fixed to take place on the 6th to 13th of that month. Its theme will be: Nigeria and the World.

General Staff Chief Addresses Conference 2 Dec

AB021535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Nigeria's relations with major industrial powers of the world are to be re-examined. The reassessment of the relations is to ensure that they are in conformity with the country's economic and political emergency.

The chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, gave this indication today in Lagos in an address at the opening of the national conference on 25 years of Nigerian foreign policy. Commodore Ukiwe said it might be necessary to realign the country's relations as part of a general process of instituting a new national development strategy and a more progressive orientation in foreign policy.

He asked participants in the conference to provide a reappraisal of the ongoing national debates regarding the wisdom of obtaining the IMF loan and other national topical issues arising from the present economic predicaments. They should also use the opportunity of the conference to chart the course of the country's policy with regard to the United Nations, the Commonwealth, OAU, ECOWAS, and OPEC. This is in line with the declared new policy direction as enunciated by President Ibrahim Babangida in his annual foreign policy address at the patrons' dinner of the Institute of International Affairs last Friday.

Recommendations by the 3-day conference are to be compiled into a book form to commemorate the institute's silver jubilee next year.

Tam David-West Cited on Prices, OPEC Meeting

AB301340 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 30 (AFP) — The currently firm oil market does not warrant either an increase in quotas or a price hike, Nigerian Petroleum Resources Minister Tam David-West said here on Friday.

Mr David-West, addressing a news conference here, said that although Nigeria's high-grade light crudes were selling up to two dollars higher on the spot market than the official selling price, "this firmness is not permanent," adding that "the chances are (that) the first quarter of 1986 will not be as firm as now."

He also said he would not accept an invitation from OPEC President Subroto of Indonesia to arrive early for the December 7 OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva. He said Mr Subroto had asked him and other OPEC oil ministers to arrive on December 5 for an informal meeting prior to the official session.

Notice was too short, he explained, and asserted that the issues before OPEC could be tackled at an Executive Council or restricted meeting in which Nigeria will represent Africa on December 6.

Reaffirms Assistance

AB021805 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, has reaffirmed the Federal Government's determination to assist oil companies wishing to set up meaningful ventures in the country. Opening the Unipetrol lubricant plant in Kaduna today, the minister said the location of the plant in Kaduna justifies the Federal Government's desire for equitable distribution of petroleum products to remotest parts of the country. Prof Tam David-West said the project would contribute tremendously to the realization of the national objective of encouraging service and maintenance (?base) for our industrial takeoff.

Earlier, the state commissioner for industries, Alhaji (Sea) Abubakr, who represented the governor, had called on industrialists in the country to establish viable industries in the state. Alhaji Abubakr commended the Unipetrol for siting the plant in Kaduna which he said would serve the whole Northern state. Built at a cost of 18 million naira, the plant will produce lubricants for all automated, industrial, and agricultural machinery. Eighty percent of its raw materials are to be obtained from the Kaduna refinery.

Government Reaffirms Commitment to PLO

AB291642 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed her commitment to the Palestinian struggle for self-determination. She has also reiterated her readiness to identify with all international efforts towards a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Government said a solution to the Palestinian issue was the key to resolving the vital problem of the region. It has therefore called on the United Nations to intensify efforts at convening an international peace conference on the Middle East in which all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, will participate. The government also called on Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories she has been occupying since 1967, including Jerusalem, to facilitate the peace process. It commended the PLO for its role in the social, cultural, economic, and political development of the Palestinian people.

Today is being observed as the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

Agreement Signed With Japan To Build Oil Refinery

AB301344 Paris AFP in English 0828 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 30 (AFP) — Japanese financiers have signed an agreement to build a 535-million-dollar oil refinery in Nigeria in conjunction with a French firm.

Satsuki Oshizumi, manager for Europe and Africa of Marubeni, a Japanese financial company, signed the agreement Friday, covering the Japanese portion of the 150,000 barrels a day refinery to be built by 1988 in Port Harcourt, on the southeastern coast.

But France, which must guarantee the financing for the French comany involved, Spies-Batignolles, if the project is to get off the ground, has so far refused to do so.

Officials of Marubeni, Spies-Batignolles and the Nigerian Government said they expected the French export guarantee agency Coface would agree to its share of the financing within a few weeks. A senior French diplomat here refused to confirm or deny this.

Japan Gas Corporation is to build the refinery itself, about 55 percent of the total cost, while Spies-Batignolles is to build the process units and off-site buildings, about 45 percent of the cost.

The plan would turn Nigeria from a net importer of refined petroleum products into a net exporter of about 50,000 to 100,000 barrels a day in such products.

The financial agreement calls for a loan of 61 billion yen (about 200 million dollars) by Marubeni that is expected to be guaranteed soon by Japan's export credit agency. The loan is to be repaid over 10 years starting six months after the plant becomes operational, official said.

In signing the agreement, Mr Oshizumi said, "We hope that this contract will actually be effectuated in smooth and successful completion of this project."

Nigerian Petroleum Resources Minister Tam David-West said the signing "marks the real take-off of the project."

He said the French offshore share, which he estimated at 30 percent (another 15 percent of Spies-Batignolles work is paid for by Nigeria), was still waiting for financial guarantees. "Negotiations on this are also near completion," he said. He called the signing "refreshing and manifest affirmation of confidence in Nigeria."

Minister on Informing Public of Financial Problems

AB022136 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Commissioners responsible for information and culture have been told to ensure that members of the public understand the financial problems facing the country and the efforts being made to tackle them. The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, gave this charge at the opening of an emergency meeting with the commissioners in Lagos today. Correspondent Laidey Somorey, who was there, now reports:

[Somorey] The minister said that the public will be made aware of the Federal Government's directives and goals as soon as the 1986 budget is released. He told the commissioners to be properly armed to educate the public on the plans, aspirations, and execution [words indistinct] of the federal and state governments. The minister also spoke on efforts being made to revive the War Against Indiscipline [WAI].

[Begin Ukpo recording] There are serious misconceptions of this administration's stand on the WAI. Some Nigerians think that with the emergence of this administration WAI is dead. I must take this opportunity to assure you that the president has informed the nation and the world at large that he and this administration are fully committed to WAI — WAI minus ostentatious [words indistinct]. The tenets of WAI are the tenets of civilied societies which should therefore be imbibed by our people. These virtues could be inculcated in our citizens by education rather than coersion and showmanship which was associated with the ceremonial launching of WAI (?schemes). This meeting is therefore called to present some ideas and proposals of my ministry on the new concept of WAI for your deliberation. [end recording]

Col Ukpo advised that information propagation of both the federal and state governments should be aimed not only at urban areas but also at the rural areas which constituted the bulk of the population. The minister expressed concern that communications gap between urban and rural dwellers was alarming and called for concrete measures to bridge it. Col Ukpo suggested that (?news) programs should be directed more to the masses than the elite. He said that the rural populace must be fully educated and involved in the task of revamping the economy.

The minister stressed the need for both the federal and state governments to pool their resources to complement one another in information programming, strategy, and delivery. Papers were presented at the meeting which was held behind closed doors.

Government To Renegotiate Countertrade Agreements

AB021925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The Federal Government has decided to renegotiate all existing agreements on the countertrade scheme. This is to ensure that the interest of the nation is adequately protected. The government stated this in a white paper issued in Lagos today on the report of the committee which investigated countertrade agreements entered into by the previous government.

According to the white paper, any renegotiation on the issue will be carried out on government-to-government basis. The government said that although the committee did not draw conclusively on the roles played by individuals as stipulated in its terms of reference, the report indicates credible individuals and organizations who may have been questionably involved. Such individuals and organizations will therefore have to clarify themselves. In view of this, the government has decided to set up a special panel to investigate the roles of such individuals and organizations mentioned in the report and apportion blame,if any. The committee was set up in September 1985 and submitted its report last month. It was headed by Professor Ojetunji Aboyade.

Further on Countertrade

AB030930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] All existing countertrade agreements are to be renegotiated to ensure that the interest of the nation is adequately protected. This time however, the renegotiation, will as far as possible, be carried out on government-to-government basis. In a white paper, issued yesterday on the report of the committee which investigated countertrade agreements entered into by the previous administration, the Federal Government agreed that there were some serious procedural irregularities which undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of the scheme. According to the white paper, the agreements lacked appropriate framework and adequate institutional arrangements for efficient planning, negotiation, and administration, as well as for price surveillance, quality inspection, and quick monitoring of goods imports and oil exports.

A number of views expressed by the committee were endorsed by the government. They include the continued use of countertrade as a short-term measure for national economic revival and sustained development as well as the future extension of the scheme to include non-oil exportable minerals such as coal, tin, columbite, and butane. Agricultural products like cocoa, rubber, processed roots and fibres, as well as beer are also to be included in the scheme.

In this direction, the government has given approval for company-to-company countertrade agreements by major Nigerian industrial, trading, and financial enterprises. The government also expected that priority areas which could in future attract countertrade deals include the completion of vital projects such as the iron and steel, petro-chemical, and the liquified natural gas projects. Others will be for liquidating or servicing selected and verified debts, importation of essential raw materials, machinery, and agricultural equipment as well as (?certain) selected employment generating industries.

The committee, which was headed by Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, submitted its report to President Babangida on the 13th of last month.

SENEGAL

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Dakar for Official Visit

Welcomed by Abdou Diouf

LD032013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1922 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 3 Dec (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution arrived at 1730 this evening in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, for an official friendly visit to the Republic of Senegal. A great popular and official welcome was accorded the brother leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying him at Dakar international airport where the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf led those who welcomed the brother leader of the revolution

Daouda Sow, president of the National Assembly; Guirassy Mamba, chairman of the Economic and Social Council in Senegal; members of the Senegalese Government; the governor of the capital; a number of senior officials and Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited to Dakar took part in the welcoming. Upon leaving the plane, the brother leader was warmly welcomed by the Senegalese president while a 21-gun salute was fired. Then the Senegalese president accompanied the leader in his inspection of the honor guard. The brother leader shook hands with those who were on hand at Dakar international airport to welcome him.

Hundreds of thousands of Senegalese were at the airport to greet the brother leader and the delegation accompanying him until he arrived at his residence for his stay, the republic palace in the center of Dakar. The masses were carrying green flags and pictures of the brother leader and were shouting slogans calling for freedom to Africa and the struggle of its people against imperialism.

When the brother leaders' motorcade arrived at one of Dakar's squares, a company of cavalry welcomed him and accompanied him to his residence.

The brother leader of the revolution and President Diouf greeted the tens of tnousands who had gathered to welcome his arrival in Senegal and whose chanting and banners expressed their pride in the African revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as well as their appreciation for the pioneering role of the great 1 September revolution in relation to the peoples of Africa and the world who are struggling for their freedom.

The brother leader is accompanied on this visit by a Libyan Arab delegation which includes the secretary of the Peoples' Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, the secretary of the People's Committee for Information and Culture, and secretary general of the Islamic Call Society and a number of experts and technicians from the various secretariats and establishments in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Holds Talks With President

LD032322 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The brother leader and the Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, this evening held a closed meeting at the place where the brother leader is staying in Dakar, the Senegalese capital. The meeting lasted about 90 minutes.

Visit Previewed

AB301746 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 Nov (AFP) — The official visit that the Libyan head of state Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is to pay to Senegal from 3 to 5 December is awaited with interest but without illusion by official Senegalese circles. The same circles, however, stress that this visit is of particular importance, because, on one hand, Senegal and Libya broke diplomatic relations 5 years ago at the initiative of Dakar which accused Libya of interfering in Senegal's internal affairs, and on the other, because Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf is the current OAU chairman. Above all, according to official Senegalese sources, it is the Libyan head of state who requested to come to Senegal.

Also, diplomatic circles in Dakar are waiting for Libyan propositions to settle the Chadian issue and to normalize diplomatic relations with Senegal. Concerning the situation in Chad, certain diplomats say Col al-Qadhdhafi intends to propose the withdrawal of his troops from Chad on condition that an African interventionist force takes over. According to some reports issued following the visits of President Diouf and King Hassan II of Morocco to France, the Libyan president would like Senegalese and Moroccan troops to play a part in this interventionist force. The Moroccan king denied the existence of such a project. As for Senegal, it has not yet reacted. Already, in 1981, Senegalese troops took part in an African peace-keeping mission in Chad; and in 1983, Senegalese troops were again appointed to supervise the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan soldiers from the Chadian territory. Whatever the case, several questions remain to be answered concerning the proposed Libyan project: the agreement of the Chadian Government, the financing and composition of the interventionist force, and the definition of the OAU's role in the settlement process in Chad. President Abdou Diouf, who has just held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and the Chadian head of state, recalled that Senegal considers President Hissein Habre's government as the legitimate Chadian Government and that it favors respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Chadians.

The talks between Presidents Diouf and Al-Qadhdhafi will also touch on the situation created in Africa by the expulsion of African workers from Libya. According to informed sources, almost 300 Senegalese nationals were among those expelled. It is also probable that the OAU chairman will try to mediate in order to reduce the tension between Tunisia and Libya.

President Interviewed on Recent State Visits

AB021110 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The president and Mrs Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar this evening at 1915. The head of state and his wife have just made trips to Zaire, France, and Kuwait with stopovers in Las Palmas and Algiers. They were received on arrival by the speaker of the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council, members of the government and the diplomatic corps, as well as by many other civilian dignitaries and army officers. President Diouf was interviewed by Iba Gueye.

[Begin recording][Gueye] Mr President, you have just made state visits to France and Kuwait via Kinshasa where you held talks with President Mobutu and Hissein Habre; in Las Palmas, you conferred with Spanish authorities. On your way back, you stopped in Algiers, a stopover which was probably not coincidental in regard to Al-Qadhdhafi's upcoming visit to Senegal. Mr President, what is to be remembered of all this?

[Diouf] There is no relation between the last two things you have mentioned. In the first place, I would like to say that my wife, all the members of the Senegalese delegation and myself felt honored by and proud of the exceptional reception and the particularly warm hospitality which we enjoyed on our just ended state visit to France.

President Francois Mitterrand, who invited us to make this state visit to France, has shown that the friendship between France and Senegal is sincere, true and indissoluble, as we said. His government, his people, and he himself opened thier arms to receive us and, as I told President Francois Mitterrand, we really felt at home in France.

On the occasion of this visit, we extolled the friendship and cooperation between France and Senegal. As I said, our friendship did not need to be rejuvenated. If anything at all, it needed only strengthening and consolidation; and I believe that my visit was a total success, thanks to the French president, his government, and the French people. I held important talks with President Francois Mitterrand on virtually every problem. We examined our bilateral cooperation, which is excellent and exceptionally strong. President Francois Mitterrand and his government encouraged us and pledged their support for Senegal's policies of development and economic and financial recovery, as well as for its structural adjustment policy.

We examined African problems taken at random. We also examined world political and economic issues, and I can tell you that on all these issues, we noted that our views were totally identical, which is not surprising of France and Senegal and of President Francois Mitterrand and myself. As I said, this visit was a success in every regard, and I will once again use this opportunity to extend my very warm thanks to the president of

the French Republic, his government, and people, as well as all the officials who contributed to the resounding success of this visit of the president of the Republic of Senegal to the French Republic.

As you said, before I went to France, I stopped over in Zaire where President Mobutu had invited me to attend the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic. I did not attend all the festivities, but I took part in the banquet given by President Mobutu. Above all, I conveyed to him, his people, his government, and his party the expression of the warm friendship as well as the congratulations and good wishes of the Senegalese Government and people.

I also had the opportunity to hold brief talks with President Mobutu and with President Hissein Habre as well as other heads of delegation including the FRG minister of state for external relations. With President Habre, I examined the Chadian problem and I spoke of the upcoming visit to Senegal by President al-Qadhdhafi. President Hissein Habre explained his views on the problems of his country and these views will help me in my upcoming talks. Even after the talks, I will obviously keep in touch with him and other African heads of state on the evolution of the Chadian issue, which I hope will be positive.

I did not go to Kuwait on a state visit, but on a very short working visit as the OAU current chairman. You know that as part of my mandate, my mission includes the reactivation of Afro-Arab cooperation. This is what I went to examine with the Kuwaiti amir. I also discussed bilateral issues indeed. When I go to Saudi Arabia on another working visit in a few days, Afro-Arab cooperation will also be the subject of my talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud and with other Arab leaders whom I will meet on this trip or on any other future trips.

I held very friendly talks with the Kuwaiti amir as usual because we are old friends, as we had both been prime ministers and now we are at the head of our respective states. Together we laid the first landmark of Senegalese-Kuwaiti cooperation and we understand each other very well. This is why the visit went very smoothly, and we held quite fruitful talks in every regard both on Kuwaiti-Senegalese problems and Afro-Arab cooperation as well as on other matters of the Middle East and of my region, the African region in a broad sense.

On my way back, I made a refueling stop in Algiers; and, as you rightly pointed out, the stopover was not a mere coincidence. I held discussions with my friend and brother President Chadli Bendjedid on many important questions both on the bilateral and international front, in particular African problems. These talks, though brief, were extremely fruitful, and positive in every regard. I can assure you that the bilateral cooperation between Algeria and Senegal is stronger than ever before. He is really a very close friend, an available, generous, open-minded friend with whom I like seizing every possible occasion to examine the problems of the African Continent in particular, as well as Afro-Arab cooperation.

You also mentioned the two stopovers I made in Las Palmas de Mallorca, and in the Balearic Islands. These were refueling stops. However, they were also used, at least by the minister of foreign affairs, to hold a working session with a delegation from Madrid on questions which I assigned to him in my capacity as the OAU's current chairman. In fact, these discussions were successful. For this I pay tribute to His Majesty King Juan Carlos, his government and President Felipe Gonzales, the Spanish Government, the Spanish people at large, especially the people of Palmas and the Balearic Islands. Through the very warm reception and the generous hospitality accorded us, the king showed highest regard and great kindness to me, as well as to my wife, and my delegation. As a result, the stopovers in Las Palmas de Mallorca were a fruitful part of the long tour we have just completed. So, I would like once again to thank His Majesty Juan Carlos and the Spanish people. This is all that I can say on my trip. I thank you for your question and I hope the upcoming visit to Senegal will be successful both for my guest and for myself. [applause]

[Gueye] I thank you. [end recording]

APS Cites Diouf on Meeting With Algeria's Bendjedid

LD022118 Algiers APS in English 1132 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 02/12/85 (APS) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal who returned home last evening expressed satisfaction for his tour over some countries including Algeria. As far as his brief stop in Algiers he said in a statement upon arrival that it was not fortuitous [as received] and that it gave him the opportunity to talk with his friend and brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, who is "a open-minded and generous man".

"We examined together important issues notably the bilateral cooperation and international problems particularly those of Africa".

"The talks, President Abdou Diouf said, were extremely fruitful and positive and I can say that cooperation and friendship between Algeria and Senegal are stronger than ever".

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Gives Inauguration Speech

AB281552 Freetown Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 28 Nov 85

["Maiden speech" by President Joseph Saidu Momoh, following swearing-in ceremony in Freetown on 28 November — live]

[Excerpts] My Lord Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, honorable members of parliament, members of the diplomatic corps, paramount chiefs, distinguished guests and fellow countrymen. Let me start by offering my profound thanks and the gratitude to you, my fellow Sierra Leoneans, for the tremendous confidence you so graciously reposed in me by overwhelmingly electing me to the presidency of our nation. [applause] I pray that the Almighty may grant me enough strength to be able to measure up to your expectations. [applause]

I have had the good fortune of serving the just retired president, Dr Siaka Stevens for 17 years, the last in level as a member of

his cabinet. I have no doubt in my mind that this period of apprenticeship will stand me in good stead in the accomplishment of the enormous task that I have now inherited. I must therefore express my appreciation and thanks to Dr Siaka Stevens for the unique opportunity he gave me to serve this nation, both as force commander of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces and as cabinet minister. [applause] I would also like to offer my grateful thanks to His Lordship, the chief justice, for administering this [words indistinct] to me and for the very cordial sentiments he so generously expressed about me in his congratulatory remarks. My thanks also go to many of you, inside and outside this (?country) who stood by me from the very early days on to this moment, when I now address you as president. [applause] Your contribution toward the fulfillment of this day will always be remembered.

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, today, the 28th day of November 1985, marks yet another significant milestone in the annals of this country's history. For as we enter the dawn of a new era, we cannot help but thank the Almighty and praise ourselves for a peaceful transitional process, the uniqueness of which is that I, a member of the Armed Forces, have been constitutionally elected to the leadership of a civilian administration. This is a clear manifestation of the high level of political maturity in this country. Therefore, it is my fervent hope that the remarkable events that have unfolded here since 2 August will have a strong incentive for potential financiers and entrepreneurs to invest in Sierra Leone. [applause] They are assured of a favorable business climate in this country. [applause] It is on this note of hope and openess that I assume the mantle of leadership of our dear country. I can feel the weight of the aspirations of vast majority of you on my shoulders. [applause] Let me however caution that while I am determined to work without respite for a brighter tomorrow, we must not lose sight of the fact that the tasks ahead are indeed formidable.

I know that the global economic problems which confront all developing countries are not easy to contend with. It is against this background that the measure of achievement of my predecessor must be seen to be highly commendable. For my part, I am determined not only to build on the foundations that have been laid, but also to break new grounds. [applause] This is where the need arises for cooperation by all citizens and it must be accompanied by the will and determination to succeed so that the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel will not take long in appearing.

Even from a closer look at the economic problems confronting the nation today, it is clear that the challenges ahead of my administration are tremendous: scarcity of fuel, limited availability of drugs in hospitals, shortage of rice, our staple food [laughter], frequent powercuts and inadequacy of public transportation. These are all great problems which must be addressed with clear thinking, determination and speed. [applause] It is obvious that problems of this magnitude can only be solved if we Sierra Leoneans and others who have adopted this country as their home can make a new nation-building pledge aimed at the revitalization of the whole economy, and in this process ensuring that a new society evolves in which every man, woman and child can be sure of a decent standard of living. My administration will have as its main priority all its strength geared toward halting the downward trend of our economy and instituting measures effectively aimed at improving the quality of life of our people. [applause] From an initial assessment of this situation, there apprears to be much room for improvement in the existing machinery for harnessing our foreign exchange earning potentials, as well as in the existing income generating system to meet the nation's government and the country as a whole.

It is from this stand that my administration, in an effort to improve the economic and financial status of the country, will, as a first step, undertake a very critical examination of the operations of all the major and potential revenue-earning institutions of the country. [applause] Full details of this measure will be announced shortly. In the meantime, I can inform you all that the examination of the institutions concerned will be carried out by a special committee to be set up by me. [applause] The committee will be given the full mandate to determine whether the operations of these institutions are in the best interest of the country with particular reference to their capacity to generate revenue and manage their resources. [applause] While the proposed committee will be performing its functions, my administration will put in place other measures to help ease the problems encountered by the citizens of this country, especially those relating to food, fuel, public transportation and medical care. [applause]

I have pointed out on more than one occasion that some of the problems confronting the ordinary Sierra Leonean today are primarily related to the irregular business practices of a few individuals who for self-interest have always by-passed the laid-down laws and regulations of our land. [applause] The malpractices of smuggling, tax evasion, profiteering, hoarding of vital commodities and blackmarketing activities will be challenged with the greatest speed and most effective methods. [applause] I sincerely hope that in this process the use of harsh methods to achieve our desired end will not be necessary as a result of the cooperation of all concerned in demonstration of their sense of responsibility in our attempt at building a better Sierra Leone.

Furthermore, my administration will insist on the maintenance of a high level of discipline in all sectors of our society. [applause] And I would like to assure you that the enforcement of such descipline will be in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Fellow countrymen, distinguished guests, there is very little point in talking about new programs and the evolution of a better Sierra Leone if the nation in its majority is beleaguered by indisciplined citizens whose activities inevitably render impossible the implementation of the most beautiful of programs. Let me therefore categorically say that for me, your president, and for my ministers soon to be appointed, [long applause] from permanent secretaries and other top-level civil servants, from students, teachers, laborers, taxi and poda-poda [local intra-city transportation] drivers, and even from the ordinary man in the village, a high degree of discipline is required at our various levels to (?claim) [words indistinct] country out of the troubled social and economic waters on which it has been drifting. To those people who made it a habit to ignore stipulated rules and regulations, by virtue of their standing or connection in society [applause], I will say that as from this moment their days have

come to an end. [applause] Henceforth, the question will not be who you are, but what you can do. [applause] In other words, as from today, your recognition in society will be determined by the contribution you are making toward her, rather than by your assumed airs of arrogance. [long applause]

Fellow countrymen, I am of the opinion that this beautiful country of ours of just about 4 million people — I hope that the chairman of the national population census is not preempted by my figures — is actually capable of graduating from the present hard times to a level of development that will be the envy of other countries. [applause] I have no doubt that this is an attainable goal if only we succeed in managing our resources properly.

In this connection, I would appeal to the members of our business community — both Sierra Leonean and foreign — to cooperate with my administration in its endeavor to build a better society. To foreigners who are engaged in business in this country, I appeal for identification with the aims and aspirations of the country, which to most of them, is a second home. It is only fair to state here that the country can no longer continue to accept a situation in which its resources are exploited only to benefit other foreign countries at a time when we ourselves are in dire need of economic salvation. [applause] It is a fact that foreign businessmen have for far too long enjoyed our hospitality and protection. It is now their turn for once to respect and observe our laws and regulations [applause] and to refrain from biting the fingers that feed them. Mutual respect and confidence in the long run can only come about when the rules of the game are observed and respected by our (?people). All sincere and law-abiding businessmen — be they foreigners or not — have absolutely nothing to fear.

To those friendly countries which have over the years identified themselves with the aspirations of Sierra Leone, I say a big thank you. I promise that we will continue to maintain the cordial relationship that happily binds our governments and peoples. It is my hope in particular that the developed and industrialized nations will appreciate the present economic plight of poor nations like ours and demonstrate a sense of understanding and solidarity, remembering that each one is his brother's keeper. To our next-door neighbors [laughter], I extend a warm hand of friendship and reaffirm our belief in and total commitment to the shared principles of good-neighborliness and noninterference in the national affairs others. [applause] The peaceful nature of Sierra Leoneans is legendary. As a country, we have never and will never engage in activities that are likely to bring discord and grief to other countries. [applause]

Under my administration, Sierra Leone will continue to play an active role in the United Nations Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU, among others. At the subregional level, membership in ECOWAS and the Mano River Union will continue to have a special place of importance. On the international scene, Sierra Leone will continue to firmly stand by all oppressed peoples, particularly those in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. [applause] To all international organizations, I wish to say that the efforts they have made toward this country's development remain highly appreciated. I pledged to do all within my power to achieve a stronger and more fruitful relationship.

Fellow countrymen, to realize the high standards we have set ourselves, it is no longer enough for the citizens of this country to sit aside as spectators while their government makes all the mistakes. It is the binding duty of each one of us to participate in the noble task of nation-building; afterall, when in the future the success story of Sierra Leone is written, the contribution of all Sierra Leoneans, who at a point in time threw their weight behind their national administration in its program of reconstruction, will receive a place of honor.

Newly Appointed Health Minister Resigns

AB021155 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Freetown, Dec 2 (AFP) — The three-day-old Sierra Leonean Government of President Joseph Momoh faced its first crucial test today with the resignation of the popular new Health Minister Salia Jusu-Sheriff. No official reason for the resignation has been given, but it is believed that Mr. Jusu-Sheriff handed in his letter of resignation last Saturday, a day after Mr. Momoh announced his 19-man cabinet. The new president took office on Thursday, taking over from 80-year-old Siaka Stevens. The following day he announced a new cabinet in which eight ministers lost their portfolios and three ministries were merged.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff, 64, was minister of development and economic planning under President Stevens, and was at one time tipped to succeed him as president. Observers said his resignation would be felt by the government, since Mr. Jusu-Sheriff, a British-trained chartered accountant, was a popular figure who had earned the nickname "Mr. Clean". He was a leader of the opposition Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) until he joined the government in 1979 after a one-party parliamentary system was introduced. He has held a number of cabinet portfolios including finance, and has also acted as first and second vice-president.

[Paris AFP in French at 1313 GMT carries a similar report which adds that Jusu-Sheriff will be replaced by Leonard Fofana, who was minister of state in charge of agriculture according to the government list released Friday.]

TOGO

Head of State Receives FRG Military Delegation

AB271727 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Today will be 1 month since President Gnassingbe Eyadema paid an official visit to West Germany at the invitation of Richard von Weizsaecker, his German counterpart. At the time, we described this visit as a necessary, realistic, and fruitful trip at the levels of bilateral cooperation, business contacts, and general politics. Today, the way we termed this visit is confirmed by the visit a West German military delegation paid this morning on the head of state at his office in Lome. This military delegation is composed of four members lead by Brigadier General (Roland) Voegler, head of the school of pioneers [pionnier] and the specialized school of military engineering of the Federal Republic of Germany, based in Munich.

President Eyadema granted the audience to the German delegation at the Presidential Palace in the presence of the deputy chief of Army Staff of the Togolese Armed Forces, Colonel Mawulikplimi Ameyi. During the audience, General Voegler made the following statement:

[Begin Voegler recording in German fading into French translation] The main purpose of our visit falls within the framework of the traditional friendly relations which exist between my country and Togo. These friendly relations have been strengthened throughout the years. I was therefore not surprised by the warm and friendly welcome I received from the president of the Togolese Republic, considering the good relations which exist between our two countries. These friendly ties have enabled us to hold our discussions in an atmosphere of serenity and good will. I already had the honor and the pleasure to meet President Eyadema in Munich during the dinner hosted in his honor by the Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss in Bavaria. The good impressions I received during meeting with President Eyadema have been confirmed today. My being invited by President Eyadema for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of his coming to power, which will be in 1987, did not come as a surprise. To conclude, the main purpose of my visit to Togo is to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries. The second aim of this visit is to observe and assess the work of the German military technical assistants operating in Togo. I questioned President Eyadema on this issue and he told me that they were doing a good job. I can therefore assure you that it is with great satisfaction that I will conclude my visit in Togo and I can say in advance that I will be very happy to come back to Togo. [end recording]

Eyadema Meets With Nigeria's Akinyemi

AB291236 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] A six-member Nigerian delegation led by External Relations Minister Bolaji Akinyemi was received at the presidential palace this morning by General Eyadema. Mr Akinyemi delivered a message from President Babangida of Nigeria to his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Atsou Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, was present at the audience after which the Nigerian external relations minister spoke to journalists. He stressed the historic relations of good-neighborliness existing between Togo and Nigeria. He stated particularly that his visit to Togo expresses the willingness of the two countries to continue to maintain their good relations and especially to maintain cooperation and peace in the subregion.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi in English fading into French translation — processed from English] Well, you know that Nigeria and Togo are practically neighbors. We've had a long tradition and historic relationship between us and when President Babangida came to power, he promised that there would be continued consultations between our countries and my visit here is part of that continuous process of consultations over the issues affecting our subregion.

We realized that our countries must move forward. Our independence must be consolidated; there must be development; there must be cooperation; there must be peace in the subregion. These are not matters that will be achieved in 1 day, 1 week, even in 1 year. It's not too late; we all have to work upon (?this) and so I am sure that this is not going to be my last visit to Togo. You will see me here often and my colleague and brother, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs, will also visit in Lagos often. We must visit each other often in order to strengthen our relations.

[Unidentified reporter in French] Mr Minister, Nigeria recently organized a quadripartite meeting which was attended by Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria. This was the conference that discussed problems of security in the subregion. As the organizing country, would you please comment on the concrete results achieved by the 12 ministers who attended the meeting?

[Akinyemi] Yes, the conference... [Akinyemi changes thought] We met in Lagos — the 12 ministers — and there were informal discussions among us for 2 days. There are indeed problems. But we are ministers and it is our duty to solve these problems. None of us is discouraged; we must find solutions to these problems. I must tell you that in diplomacy, there are formal as well as informal discussions. There are times more important things are said between my colleagues and I outside the conference hall or around a cup of coffee than we actually see [words indistinct].

The important thing is that in these contacts — whether formal or informal — we address our minds to the key problems. And I can assure you that during the stay in Lagos of the 12 ministers, we had opportunities we didn't [words indistinct]. It was an important occasion for all of us and, irrespective of what happened in the formal session, believe me I can tell you that a lot of important things were said away from the conference table. So, there is no need to be unnecessarily concerned or to be worried about (?the outcome of the conference). [end recording]

Beninese Envoy Delivers Message to Eyadema

AB272214 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] President Eyadema this morning received in an audience Guirigissou Gado, the Beninese minister of equipment and transports, who delivered a message from President Mathieu Kerekou to his friend and brother, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. He went to the presidential palace with his Togolese counterpart. At the end of his audience, the Beninese envoy told newsmen about his visit to Togo.

[Begin Gado recording] I was just received by President Eyadema within the framework of a special mission I was assigned by President Kerekou. This mission is part of the periodic consultations the two brothers and friends have decided to hold often. This is the aim of my mission here today. [end recording]

French Cooperation Minister Nucci Begins Visit
AB031006 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate at the Foreign Ministry in charge of cooperation and development arrived in Lome, in the late afternoon, from Libreville. At Lome-Tokoin Airport, to welcome him, was the member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Amega Koffi Atsou, who was accompanied by Mr Marcel (Guinau), charge d'affaires at the French Embassy in Togo. Mr Christian Nucci, who is currently touring various African countries, told the press about the purpose of his visit to Togo.

[Begin recording] [Nucci] On the occasion of a recent interview with President Eyadema, I was given the opportunity to tell him about this visit and he expressed the desire to meet me on that occasion. This will allow us first of all to review both bilateral issues and then the various consultations I recently had with different African politicians.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, in 10 days' time, the French and African heads of states summit will take place. These summits follow each other but do not necessarily follow the same pattern. Could you summarize the fundamental purposes of the agenda of the next summit?

[Nucci] I think that the French-African summits have never followed a precise agenda; they are meetings between high-level officials who review different issues at length. I believe that — because I have already started working on the problem — that a certain number of African heads of state wish to discuss the great burning issues such as Chad, the Pretoria regime's policy, and also — and this falls in line with the fundamental concerns of the OAU — the economic and financial situation of Africa. But at the same time, I do believe that the summit will also be an occasion for bilateral exchanges between the various presidents in order to help move certain issues; but as a whole, I think that the very meaning of those meetings is more the need for consultations, dialogue and discussion for better exchange and reciprocal information. [end recording]

ANGOLA

MPLA-Labor Party Congress Opens in Luanda

MB031007 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The first session of the second MPLA-Labor Party Congress has just ended. At 1000, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, entered the main hall of the palace of the congress. After his entrance and with the hall completely full with 700 delegates and numerous invited guests, the MPLA anthem was played and soon after that a moment of silence was observed in memory of those who lost their lives defending our country, especially the late President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, leader of the Angolan revolution and founder of the Angolan nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. Later, Comrade Domingos Bartolomeu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, read a report from the executive committee. We must stress that Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos was unanimously elected the chairman of the congress. His Presidium included all members of the MPLA Political Bureau.

KUP on Congress

EA031213 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Report entitled: "The Angolans Will Not See Their Aspirations of Unity, Freedom, Peace, and National Reconciliation Satisfied After the MPLA Congress"]

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 3 Dec — The second MPLA Congress began yesterday following the propaganda campaign by the local authorities. Their agenda does not reveal any discussion about the departure of Soviet and Cuban troops from Angola, national reconciliation and nothing about conversations with UNITA. It seems that radicals, faithful to Moscow and Havana, did not allow any time for other programs but those responding to their own interests, which is Soviet expansionism in Angola and in southern Africa. According to how things are progressing, there is no hope for the Angolan people under MPLA rule since the results of the discussions will not satisfy the aspirations of the Angolan people.

Further From KUP

MB031219 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 3 Dec (KUP) — The second MPLA Congress started yesterday in Luanda following months of intense propaganda. The agenda to the congress does not reveal anything on the debate over the departure of Soviet and Cuban troops from Angola, on national reconciliation, or on talks with UNITA.

What is clear is that the radicals, faithful to Moscow and Havana, did not want to include in the agenda any other themes but those which further the Soviet expansionism in Angola and southern Africa.

Thus, the hopes of the Angolan people under MPLA rule are dwindling in relation to the results of the MPLA second congress. In conclusion, the hopes and aspirations of the Angolan people would not be satisfied.

UNITA Battalion Commander Reportedly Killed

MB031738 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1415 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] A total of 24 UNITA bandits were put out of action in (Diambo), Moxico Province, between 24 and 26 November.

Major Lopes, commander of UNITA Battalion 35, was killed by the Angolan Armed Forces during the operations. [Words indistinct] 18 hand grenades, 15 pairs of boots, and an assortment of medicines and documents were captured by our Armed Forces on these occasions.

Security Forces Recapture Moxico Province Area

MB040718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces stationed in the 3d military region retook Caripande in Moxico Province on 31 October. According to information supplied by military authorities and announced by the Moxico regional station, FAPLA forces killed 15 UNITA bandits and captured another in mopping-up operations carried out during 21-31 October in the Cazombo and Lumbala-Cassengue regions.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy in Africa

MB021608 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Dec 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Africa Is Not Anyone's Property"]

[Text] In an interview with newspaper editors, President Reagan stated that his administration approves of granting covert support to organizations seeking to topple the Angolan Government. This has been disclosed by *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. It is clear that this report does not have the same official standing as a statement from the State Department, but many facts attest to its authenticity. Recently, draft laws were proposed in the U.S. Congress to grant humanitarian and military aid to the gangs that was valued at $27 million. In October, one of the leaders of that terrorist organization toured the United States and was received by Pentagon officials, whom he presented with a shopping list for the purchase of military equipment. The Pentagon and the CIA then called for the granting of secret military aid, and judging from Reagan's statements, such a plan has begun to be implemented.

THE NEW YORK TIMES cited a statement by the President in which he said that secret operations in Angola would serve U.S. interests best and were likely to be more successful than the

proposals to Congress for official support to the puppets. However, the anti-Angolan operations planned in Washington are not limited to this. According to several sources, a special information (?association) to study ways of destabilizing the Angolan people's power in this sovereign African country is being planned in the United States. There is the possibility of an eventual trade embargo on U.S. exports to Angola and Angolan oil imports. What is the reason for U.S. officials' hostility toward Angola? U.S. propaganda echoes Pretoria's argument: the presence of the Cuban internationalist contingent. This argument is (?absolutely) inconsistent (?because) the Cuban internationalist troops came to the rescue of the brotherly Angolan people precisely at a time when the CIA and South Africa were attacking the young republic.

There is another symptomatic aspect: Washington uses the same pressure methods against several African countries, particularly, Ethiopia and Mozambique. These two countries are faced with the activities of terrorist gangs secretly supported by the CIA, and their economies are experiencing (?great) difficulties as a result of the unofficial sanctions imposed by the United States. Yet, in Mozambique for instance, there are no Cuban troops. So, what prompts such an attitude by the United States? As a result of the unofficial sanctions the answer is clear and unequivocal: Washington wages a secret war against those African countries whose peoples have chosen socialism as the path to their social and economic freedom. That is the reason the U.S. Government links the development of its economic contacts with Mozambique and Ethiopia to those countries breaking off their relations with the USSR. That was the demand that Washington presented to Mozambique in exchange for its support. Several days ago, Chester Crocker, a specialist in African affairs in the U.S. Administration, made the same demand to the Ethiopian Government.

Commenting on Crocker's anti-Ethiopian statements, which, in a provocative manner, questioned the independence of Ethiopia, the Soviet newspaper *PRAVDA* pointed out that it is precisely Ethiopia's determination to freely choose the socialist path despite imperialist pressure that has irritated the Reagan administration. Some Washington circles do not accept the idea that the African peoples may freely choose their own development options and refuse to (?imitate) the exemplary American model. Thus, the secret wars being waged by the United States special services against African countries (?aim) at imposing the U.S. political and economic system on Africans. In the modern world, in which some (?200) nations have a say in international relations, these relations can only be based on mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. Meanwhile, the United States declares one region or another as areas vital to its interests or in other words as its own property. Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, speaking about this aspect of U.S. foreign policy said and we quote: We reject the attitude based on the idea of the whole world as anyone's property. The Africans also reject such an attitude, opposing it with their determination to defend their freedom at any cost. Having defeated [words indistinct] the CIA and Pretoria-backed mercenaries, the Angolan people (?believe) that their country as well as the rest of Africa should not be considered as anyone's property.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Angolan Party Congress

MB031812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo late this afternoon from Luanda where he took part in the second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. A Frelimo delegation led by Armando Guebuza, a memebr of the Political Bureau, remained in Luanda to represent our country.

Armed Forces Kill 20 'Bandits,' Capture Four

MB031810 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Units of the Mozambique Armed Forces in Niassa Province killed 20 armed bandits and captured another 4 during operations mounted in the last 3 months in Maua, Cuamba, Mecanhelas, (Ngauma), and Lichinga. According to a source from the provincial military command of Niassa, during the same operations, our Armed Forces destroyed seven armed bandit bases and freed 40 civilians who had been forced to live with the criminals, in addition to recovering a number of goods which they had stolen from the people such as sewing machines, clothes, utensils, and domesticated animals.

Planes From Malawi Reportedly Violate Airspace

MB031735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] In recent months, our country's airspace had been violated by unidentified planes which are thought to come from Malawi. This was stated by the administrator of Angonia district, Tete Province, which borders that country. He pointed out that between 5 and 6 July thhis year, two helicopters were spotted overflying Tsangano location. There are reports that the helicopters supplied an armed bandit base. In Macanga, another district in Tete which also borders Malawi, armed bandits repulsed by the Mozambique Armed Forces take refuge inside Malawi, according to the local administrator. He added that a number of people freed from the bandits captivity have confirmed that they make use of Malawi as their base to launch attacks.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Submits Affidavit in Trial on Detentions

MB032024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA — Six detainees applied to the Cape Town Supreme Court today for their release on the grounds that extending detentions beyond 14 days without a hearing was invalid.

The six, who have all been held in Victor Verster Prison since late in October, are advocate Mr Dullah Omar, Rev Howard

Mnarawu, Mr Marcus Solomon, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Derrick Naidoo, and Mr Neville Naidoo.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, sc [senior counsel], for the six, contested the validity of emergency regulation 3(3), which provides for the indefinite extension of detentions without a hearing, and Rule 5(1) which denies detainess access to lawyers unless they gain permission.

"Denial of access to a lawyer is a denial of access to the court," Mr Chaskalson said.

"It is the hallmark of a dictatorship that you have no access to the courts. Our parliament did not give the state president the power to act as a dictator."

It was so inherently unfair to hold someone without a hearing that parliament could not be taken to have authorised the making of such a regulation, Mr Chaskalson said. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in an affidavit that he had taken advice from specialists before he issued the regulations. He said contact between detainees and people who wished to disturb the public peace could take place through a lawyer or private doctor. Providing reasons to a detainee for his further detention could reveal the source of the information, he added.

Mr W. Burger, sc for the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police, said Mr Chaskalson "ought to adduce all sorts of scary examples to show where unscrupulous use of emergency powers could lead one".

Mr Chaskalson tried thus to add substance to the "thin legal grounds" for his arguments, Mr Burger said.

The judge-president, Mr Chief Justice G.G.A. Munnik, presided with Mr Justice W. Vivier and Mr Justice G. Friedman.

Grenade Explodes Near Heunis Convoy in Soweto

MB040910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and senior officials of his department are visiting Greater Soweto today. He, Heunis, held private talks this morning with the mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene, the mayor of Deep Meadow, Mr (Joseph Mahuhuse), and the mayor of Dobsonville, Mr (Steve Nkgatlo). Earlier this morning when the minister's convoy moved through Soweto, a hand grenade exploded in the vicinity, but no damage was caused. Approached for comment, a spokesman for the minister said that in his opinion the incident had no connection with the minister's visit.

2 Arrested

MB041143 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Police have denied that a hand grenade explosion this morning in Soweto was linked to a visit by government minister Chris Heunis. The explosion occurred in the vicity of the minister's motorcade, but no one was reported injured, and no damage caused. Mr Heunis, the minister of constitutional development an planning, was visiting the mayors of Soweto, Deep Meadow, and Dobsonville. Police says the grenade was aimed at a defense force vehicle patrol nearby. Two people have been arrested in connection with the attack.

Armscor Chief on Profitability of Arms Export

MB020813 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The chairman of Armscor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation of South Africa], Commandant Piet Marais, says the low value of the rand has made South African arms exports a great deal more profitable.

Interviewed by our political staff, Commandant Marais said that although he could not divulge details of the arms export program, equipment used by armies and equipment with a high technological content was selling well. He said parliament had approved the establishment of an armaments corporation 21 years ago.

Commandant Marais said that at first ARMSCOR had concentrated on obtaining weapons from overseas. However, it had now grown into an industry which was competing on world markets with the United States, the Soviet Union, and may other countries.

Commandant Marais said that Armscor would soon be improving antiquated aircraft of the South African Navy. Urgent attention would also be given to the development of missiles. He said that, although missiles would never replace aircraft, their role in future warfare would become increasingly important. This was why full use was being made of the Overberg missile testing site.

Commentary on Arms Program

MB030935 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "Armscor"]

[Text] In the present South African economic recession among the country's exporters, such as the mines and other industries which are all performing well as a result of the low value of the local currency, one of the bright performers is South Africa's armament industry.

In 21 years since the introduction of international arms embargoes against South Africa, Armscor, [Armaments Development and Production Corporations] as it is known, has become one of the world's major armaments manufacturers. It is now competing on the world's markets with the United States, the Soviet Union, and all the other major manufacturers. The low value of the rand has made its weapons highly competitive, and many of the South African items offered to external buyers are recognized as the most advanced on the international market. There is the G-6 100mm self-propelled field gun which is the only one of its kind on rubber wheels. South Africa manufactures one of the

most advanced self-propelled multi-rocket launchers, and it builds its own (?tactical) missiles defense weapons. South Africa's missile industry is one of the world's most advanced, and its special gunsights and varied items of field equipment are sought after by many governments. Among these items, it is mainly arming equipment and equipment with a high technological content that are selling best.

The world has forced South Africa to become a major arms manufacturer and now also a major exporter. Defense Minister Magnus Malan recently announced that the country was 95 percent self-sufficient in military production. We are entirely self-sufficient in so far as conception, design and development are concerned, he added.

South Africans are justly proud of their ability to counter boycotts and sanctions. If required, we will also counter any other sanctions that may be instituted against us.

Police Reportedly Trying To Influence Judges

MB010918 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] It is feared that the police are trying to influence the courts in South Africa through a series of meetings with court officials. Carmel Rickard has more:

[Rickard] According to my information, the Durban meeting earlier this month was the first of what is planned as a national series of meetings between the security police and prosecutors and magistrates. At this Durban meeting they were shown films and told the ANC and the United Democratic Front were behind the unrest in South Africa. Prosecutors have been afraid to discuss the meeting saying they fear they will lose their jobs.

This morning's *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* reports that when a senior public prosecutor here was asked for comment, he refused. The city's chief magistrate told the paper there was nothing to hide about the meeting, but he did not have a copy of the speeches for the media. A number of legal experts say they are concerned and add the public could form the impression that magistrates are no longer impartial.

Justice Minister Comments

MB020703 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has reacted to newspaper allegations about attempts to influence the courts. In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Coetsee has denied emphatically that his department sanctioned any such attempts to influence the courts. He has taken to task the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* newspaper for not publishing reaction by his department to the allegations. Mr Coetsee said it is deplorable that the newspaper in question, which received the department's reaction in good time for publication, omitted to publish it.

The minister says he will not hesitate to take action if any concrete evidence of attempts to influence the courts is brought to his attention. He has reaffirmed the commitment of the government to an independent judiciary. Mr Coetsee says he is confident that judges and judicial officers will know how to dispose of any attempts to sway judgments beforehand, and outside the context of, a trial.

SAPA Reports on 3 Dec Mamelodi Funeral

MB031626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 3, SAPA — An estimated 40,000 to 50,000 Mamelodi residents today peacefully buried 12 of the 13 people killed in a clash in the Pretoria township with police 13 days ago. Although security forces kept a watch on the outskirts of the almost deserted township, they stuck to yesterday's promise to keep a low profile and not a single incident was reported.

Residents said the police's absence was the reason the five-hour mass funeral, which started with a service at the local soccer stadium and ended there with an emotive impromptu speech by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela went off so smoothly.

A pamphlet, which some residents claimed was distributed last night from an armoured security force vehicle appealed to the people to "respect the dead by observing their funeral in quiet and peace," saying that unrest at funerals only brought more misery and violence.

According to a copy of the pamphlet, it was issued by the "People's Awareness Comittee."

Mrs Mandela, who cancelled a trip to visit her husband at the Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town, to attend the funeral, arrived late but was surrounded by thousands of enthusiastic supporters — who occasionally had to be kept at bay by men armed with Sjamboks — as she was escorted to the graveside to pay tribute under a huge black, green and gold ANC banner.

Attempts to get the crowd, still numbering many thousands, to sit and listen quietly to a speech Mrs Mandela wanted to make were unsuccessful, and organisers appealed to the people to return to the stadium for it.

As a police helicopter circled high over the stadium to monitor the situation, Mrs Mandela delivered a short, but emotive, speech to the 8000 odd people who had returned to the venue.

In terms of South African security legislation, Mrs Mandela, who has recently frequently broken a banning order restricting her to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, may not be quoted. According to her aides, however, she had cancelled her visit to Pollsmoor at the last moment to attend the funeral, sympathise with the relatives of the dead and bring the people of Mamelodi a message of hope.

Senior South African representatives of 11 Western nations, and the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, among other lead-

ing clergymen, joined the funeral procession and attended proceedings to convey their sympathy with the relatives of the dead and in protest at the police's conduct. After the November 21 shootings, police said the 13 deaths had been a result of confrontation with a violent mob.

Among those who died in or after the clash with police during a protest march were a number of elderly people and a two-month old baby girl.

Among the diplomats at the funeral was the British Embassy's first secretary, Mr David White.

A statement from the Foreign Office in London earlier today said the British Government "extends its sincere condolences to the relatives of those who died in the tragic incident ... This latest loss of life is a matter of deepest concern ... We hope that the circumstances of the death of the 13 people wil be fully investigated."

A number of clergymen made speeches at the stadium, and Dr Nico Smith, chairman of the Pretoria Council of Churches and the man who was recently prevented by the government from leading a delegation of collegues to Lusaka for talks with the ANC, called for the "removal of the yoke of oppression from the people of South Africa."

"In the name of God, this system (apartheid) must be changed," he said.

Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary general of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, said the lives of the twelve people buried were "taken without reason at the hands of the army and the police.

The time has come for mobilisation, practical action and the conduct of our own affairs without fear of being gunned down," he said.

Sister Bernard Nqcube, representing the Federation of Transvaal Women, said the South African Government was a "tyrant regime" and that oppression would not succeed because victory was certain.

Representatives of the United Democratic Front, the bereaved families, and the Detainees Parent Support Committee, also paid tribute.

The mass funeral was organised by the Mamelodi Relief Committee.

The thousands of people who attended the funeral in response to work stayaway call resulted in many Pretoria businesses, including chain stores and a motor assembly plant, suffering a critical shortage of staff.

According to a local newspaper the stayaway was as high as 80 percent. Other Pretoria townships were, however, reported to be quiet, with normal commuter traffic into the city.

Two Restrictions on Ciskei Funeral Withdrawn
MB031922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Bisho, Dec 3, SAPA — Two of the restrictions on the funeral of a 13-year-old girl who was allegedly shot by police two weeks ago were withdrawn in the Ciskei Supreme Court today.

A Zwelitsha magistrate last week issued an order restricting the funeral of Daniswa Ngcondo in terms of the Ciskei National Security Act. He ordered that the number of mourners should not exceed 200 and the procession should travel in vehicles to the graveyard. Other restrictions were that the funeral be held on a week day and the shortest route should be taken by mourners from the place of the funeral service to the graveyard. However, Father William Buckley of the Roman Catholic Church in Zwelitsha and the girl's father, Mr Mlungisi Ngcondo, brought an urgent application before the supreme court to restrain the police or anyone interfering with the funeral proceeding. They cited as respondents the Ciskei minister of justice, police and prison and the commissioner of police. The respondents agreed to withdraw the restriction on the number of mourners and the procession travelling in vehicles to the graveyard.

Buthelezi Says COSATU Operates as ANC Front
MB031942 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has angered Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement with its support of disinvestment and other political declarations. Inktha's central committee has issued a strong statement in response to COSATU's political stance. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] In resolutions of the committee released today, COSATU's political stance has been slammed and the union has been told to stay out of politics. The central committee has also urged all Inkatha members who are also members of COSATU to keep a careful watch and report back any discussion among trade union executives in which Inkatha is regarded as an enemy. They also threaten to take over from any trade union which they feel had its hands [words indistinct] prime responsibility. In another development, Inkatha's leader, Chief Buthelezi, has called for the resignation of COSATU's leaders, saying this will be a (?true test) for those who will lose their jobs through disinvestment. In today's *DAILY NEWS*, Buthelezi is also quoted as accusing COSATU of being a new front for the ANC.

Buthelezi Gives Reason for Not Meeting P.W. Botha
MB301126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 30 Nov 85

[SAPA PR Service; issued by: the chief minister's office, Ulundi, for immediate release]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today that he could not engage in any "simulation of

dialogue" with the government when some black leaders were in jail for political reasons.

He was explaining, in his presidential address to Inkatha's central committee, why he had declined President P.W. Botha's invitation to take part in discussions held in Pretoria yesterday with other leaders.

"I politely declined to attend because I do not believe that any simulation of dialogue becomes dialogue, particularly when some black political leaders are in jail for political reasons," he said.

"I am willing and will be involved in negotiations with Mr Botha for sure; but I will do so at the right time and when no one can argue that he or she is excluded for whatever reason."

Inkatha Official Interviewed on ANC, UDF

MB031253 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Interview with Inkatha Secretary General Dr Oscar Dhlomo by Jannie Botes on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] A severe struggle is emerging between Inkatha on the one hand and the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the ANC on the other. The president of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi, strongly accused the other two movements this weekend of training special units to murder Inkatha members. Kolie van Koller interviewed Inkatha's secretary General Dr Oscar Dhlomo on the discord among the three movements.

[Van Koller — in English] Dr Dhlomo, Chief Buthelezi stated a few times in the past that the ANC and UDF are at war with Inkatha. Your reaction sir.

[Dhlomo — in English] I would agree with that. I think what happens at the moment would indicate that they are at war. I will just relate to you a few incidents that have happened. In the first place, during our last Chaka Day celebrations an Inkatha supporter was attacked by young people who are affiliated to the UDF in Lamontville. He was stoned to death and he was burned and here is the picture of this unfortunate supporter burned in Lamontville by UDF supporters. Recently, as you know, our office in Amsterdam has been bombed by the ANC Benjamin Moloise Group.

[Van Koller] How long will Inkatha tolerate this kind of actions against it?

[Dhlomo] Well, we are not really tolerating these actions. What we do is try to encourage our people to defend themselves. What we are sure of is that we will not attack anybody but anyone who attacks us will meet with our defense.

[Van Koller] Dr, do you foresee a worsening of the current situation?

[Dhlomo] I would have liked to say no I don't see this situation worsening, but I cannot. The indications are that the situation will worsen, and you might find that we will end up with a titanic bloody civil war with ANC and UDF on the one side and Inkatha on the other side. The problem is that ANC and the UDF do not believe in political coexistence. They want to eliminate Inkatha altogether from the political scene in South Africa. The ANC had succeeded to a large extent to eliminate the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] externally. The UDF is just about succeeding to eliminate AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization]. So Inkatha is now the next target.

[Van Koller] A change in direction then?

[Dhlomo] Since 1979 when we spoke to the ANC in London after thie invitation to Chief Buthelezi, we have not had any talk with them. All we have had is continuous attacks in their radio service from Mozambique and Ethiopia. We also have constant vilification by way of pamphlets from the UDF. All these pamphlets are printed by the University of Natal, Durban, SRC [Students Representative Council] Press. We see in some newspapers like the Afrikaans-owned *CITY PRESS* that every issue of *CITY PRESS* has letters in the letters' column which clearly are deliberately planted there to vilify Chief Buthelezi. So I think that they will not rest until Inkatha has been eliminated. They will only start to talk about reconciliation once they realize that their mission cannot succeed.

[Van Koller] So apartheid isn't the prime object anymore as far as their propaganda is concerned?

[Dhlomo] Clearly, if you read ANC propaganda, be it in the South African *COMMUNIST*, be it in their radio broadcasts from Ethiopia or Addis Ababa, you will see that the person they single out is Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha. No word whatsoever about apartheid which they claim to be fighting and which they have convinced the international community that they are fighting.

Bophuthatswana President Given New Powers

MB031929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Mmabatho, Dec 3, SAPA — A wide-ranging internal security amendment act and a measure empowering the Bophuthatswana president to administer any government department were passed at a special session of the homeland's national assembly today.

In terms of the Republic of Bophuthaswana Constitution Second Amendment Act, the president has the power to administer any government department if he thinks it necessary, or if a minister of a department is considered incompetent.

The act also gives the president the right to close the homeland's university or other educational or training institutions under certain circumstances, and to restrict the enrollment of certain students.

The Internal Security Amendment Act empowers the president to prohibit the presence of persons from certain places or areas and to refuse the holding of meetings and to close education or training institutions in certain circumstances. The president is

also empowered to bar certain education institutions from registering or enrolling persons he deems a danger to the security of the state.

Police Bar PFP, Attorneys From Entering Zweletemba

MB020745 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 1, SAPA — Members of parliament, members of the provincial council and attorneys have been refused entry into Zweletemba township outside Worcester to investigate sworn allegations of police brutality.

Mr Ken Andrew, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman for black affairs in the Western Cape, said today that permission had been sought for the unrest monitoring committee to visit specific places in Zweletemba to investigate sworn allegations of police assaults.

It had been pointed out to Brigadier P.C. Fourie, divisional commissioner of police in the Boland, that "as public representatives we had a right and a duty to find out what was going on."

"After considering the matter, Brigadier Fourie has given a point blank refusal to allow any of us into Zweletemba. He has even gone so far as to say that he will not allow any attorney into Zweletemba to assist a township resident to investigate or formulate a claim for damages," Mr Andrew said.

"I consider these decisions to be disgraceful, contrary to the basic principles of justice and an unwarranted interference in the rights of members of parliament and the provincial council."

PFP public representatives had been asked to visit Zweletemba earlier this month, but police refused permission, Mr Andrew said. Members of the unrest monitoring committee went to Worcester instead, where they took affidavits.

"What we were told horrified us and convinced me that a reign of terror had been conducted by the authorities in an attempt to bully the residents into meek submission," Mr Andrew said.

Mr van Eck says police were indemnified against legal action as long as police behaviour had been in good faith.

"Affidavits taken in Worcester indicate a serious need for investigating cases were the police are alleged to have used excessive force and therefore allegedly did not act in good faith."

In one such case a Mr Patrick Mahlakola alleged he had suffered an unprovoked sjambok beating and a threat of shooting on November 9. His welts were still raw 12 days later, Mr van Eck said. Mr Mohlakola's affidavit has been sent to the police in Pretoria for comment.

Mr Andrew said the effect of sealing off Zweletemba township had been to put the residents "at the mercy of the security forces."

People were wary of laying charges of assault against the police at a police station because they feared reprisals and because of the indemnity. Zweletemba had been "placed under siege and sealed off from the outside world," Mr Andrew said.

"What are the police doing to the people of Zweletemba that they are so afraid to let public representatives or attorneys find out? Much of the truth will eventually emerge, but the wounds will take years to heal.

"We must have a new constitution and new government so we can be governed by consent and not rely on secrecy and brute force to create an illusion of calm."

Today, Brigadier Fourie said he had no comment to make because it was "unrest related" and referred the matter to police headquarters in Pretoria. A spokesman for the Public Relations Division later said he had nothing further to add to what Brigadier Fourie said to the PFP.

Ban Condemned

MB031349 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA — The PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring committee is to take legal advice following a police ban on its members from entering two black townships in the Boland.

Members of the committee have been barred from entering Umbekweni near Paarl and Zweletemba at Worcester on the instructions of the divisional commissioner of police for the Boland, Brigadier P.C. Fourie.

While Brigadier Fourie refused to give reasons publicly for his decision today, a member of the committee, Mr Jan van Eck MPC [Member of Provincial Council], said they had been told by the brigadier that wherever the committee went, unrest followed.

"It is absolute nonsense," Mr van Eck said. "We asked him for evidence and his replies were very vague and wishy-washy. In the three months that we have been taking statements from alleged victims of police action in the townships, our presence has never led to any unrest or confrontation."

It was necessary for lawyers to enter the townships to get sworn statements from alleged victims of police brutality, he said. Under the emergency regulations police were indemnified against prosecution provided they were acting in good faith and in the course of duty.

"To get evidence that a policeman was not acting in good faith it is necessary to take sworn statements in the townships," Mr van Eck said. By preventing the monitoring committe from entering the two townships, the police were showing that they were unable to see the real cause of confrontations. "First it was international television, then it was the local press, now it is the PFP's monitoring committee," Mr van Eck said.

"They cannot see that it is police action that is the cause of confrontations."

Asked if he had encountered fear of retribution from police among people who had made sworn statements, Mr van Eck said many township residents were afraid to leave the township to make statements. However, he added the committee had received no reports of intimidation of people who had made statements against the police.

Detainees Group Announces Plan To Begin Fasts

MB031748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA — The group, Friends and Family of Detainees [FAFOD], announced the start today of a campaign of week-long fasts to "highlight the plight of detainees and their families."

FAFOD said in a statement in Cape Town the campaign would include "three week-long fast periods, each focusing on a part of the community affected by detention." The fasts, would begin tomorrow at 7 pm, in the Buitenkant Street Methodist Church in Cape Town. FAFOD said it approached "certain prominent people" to join the fast.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

3 Dec Evening Report

MB031653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1652 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Dec 3, SAPA — Following is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At Guguletu, in the Western Cape, a delivery vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged. At Crossroads, also in the Western Cape, a private vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged. The driver was slightly injured. At Kubushi, a black residential area near Stutterheim, a private home was set on fire and extensively damaged. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, a municipal vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed. At Bonkani black residential area, near Knysna, SAP members were stoned by a mob. One of the members was slightly injured. The police defended themselves with tearsmoke, shotgun and postol fire, fatally wounding a man. Two other men were injured.

4 Dec Morning Report

MB040718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 4, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest around the country to 8 am, issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

Incidents of unrest occurred in the Western and Eastern Cape and Boland last night.

At Crossroads near Cape Town stonethrowers on a number of occasions caused extensive damage to private vehicles. The driver one one of the vehicles, a black man, was injured in one of the incidents. In another incident the police fired birdshot at the stonethrowers, fatally wounding a black man. A second man was injured and another arrested. In Phillipi, also near Cape Town, a group of stonethrowing blacks roaming the streets caused extensive damage to vehicles. they also set fire to and destroyed a delivery vehicle.

At Kayalitsha, a group of blacks set fire to a private vehicle. In other incidents buses were damaged by stonethrowers. The police arrested two black men in two of these incidents.

In the Eastern Cape, three black men set fire to two buses in KwaZakele township near Port Elizabeth. Both buses were totally destroyed. At KwaNobuhle in the same area, the police arrested five men when a group of blacks stoned and extensively damaged a private vehicle. At Mbekweni near Paarl, police fired birdshot to disperse a stonethrowing group. No injuries were reported.

Vigilantism Reported

MB031353 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 3, SAPA — A young political activist in the Parys township of Tumahole was allegedly hacked and beated to death by vigilantes using garden implements. The man, Mr Lefu Rasego, 19, was attacked on Friday and is one of two young men said to have died in political conflict in the small township in four days.

The other death reported by community sources is that of Mr Apa Daniel Motholo who was allegedly killed yesterday. The circumstances of his death are not clear.

Police in Parys have been unable to confirm either death.

A witness to the attack on Mr Rasego said the vigilantes, whom he said were known as the A-Team, had seen a group of activists waiting for a taxi shortly after 7 pm on Friday and had given chase.

"We scattered, but Lefu was caught. He ran into a house but the A-Team entered and took him out. One stabbed him in the shoulder as they came out. They dragged him into the street and attacked him with knives, spades and gardening forks," he said.

"After this I couldn't watch any longer because they were looking for me and I had to run."

The witness said he later learnt Lefu had died. Tumahole has been in the grip of violence since two community leaders, Mr Ace Magashule and Mr Sam Magashule, were detained on November 22. Attacks by both activists and vigilantes have been reported.

12 Arrested in Crossroads

MB031241 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA — Police arrested 12 people during a huge security operation in Crossroads today. About 120 others detained during the operation were released after questioning.

Charges relate to the possession of dagga [marijuana], illegal dealing in dagga and possession of stolen property. One firearm was confiscated, according to police. Earlier radio news bulletins reported about 200 people had been taken in.

1,200 Still Detained

MB010922 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] At least 1 person is being detained in South Africa every 25 minutes, since the beginning of the state of emergency was declared 4 and 1/2 months ago.

This startling figure is released this week by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] which keeps a watch on the number of those detained.

Since the state of emergency was imposed, 6,500 people have been detained, and more than 1,200 are still being held. According to the DPSC, an average of 56 people have been picked up every day. This means that at least one person is being detained every 25 minutes.

The DPSC also says some 80 emergency detainees are on hunger strike at the moment.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

2 Dec Press Review

MB020645 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-languge newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Further on Mandela

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 1 December cites Alan Jones, Australian media commentator and rugby coach, as saying that "the South African Government was trying to find an acceptable way to release imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela." Jones said this "had been made clear at a meeting he had with the State President, Mr P.W. Botha." "The Government is trying to work out ways and means acceptable to them and acceptable to the interest of law and order to release Mandela," he said. "There is real concern over this matter because Mr Mandela is an old man who has spent a long time in jail."

Influencing Judges

The paper reports that security policemen are giving briefings to magistrates and prosecutors showing "horrifying death scenes, explosives and maps of trouble spots" in order to show "what is 'really' happening in the country." Legal circles have been stunned by the plan, sanctioned by the SADF, the Department of Justice, and the SAP. According to Graham Cox, head of the South African Law Societies, "anything that could adversely affect or aim to influence the magistrates in relation to judicial independence would cause us grave concern."

Education

"Scores of black matriculants were smuggled out of black townships round Johannesburg to write exams secretly in the grounds of a prison. The exams ended this week," the paper reports. This was carried out by white and black parents with the cooperation of the Department of Education and Training. Names of "successful examination candidates may not be published, to prevent victimisation by exam boycotters." About 200 pupils took the exams at the secret location.

New 'Super Union'

In a report on South Africa's new trade union federation, the paper reports the union "plans to adopt a high-profile in politics." Participating unions meeting in Durban accepted five principles: "non-racialism; one union, one industry; worker control of the unions; representation on the basis of paid-up membership; cooperation at national level." While its past efforts have been to create unity, the unions would now take a lead role in politics, according to Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers. " 'We must oppose the ungodly pass laws, the migrant labour system and all laws that divide people in South Africa by race or sex,' he said."

Plans for Confederation

Political Correspondent David Breier reports that the government plans to develop "another bureaucratic showpiece" between Johannesburg and Pretoria to house the nucleaus of its "grand confederation with the independent homelands." About 150 hectares will be set aside for the confederal structure which could include a "multiracial diplomatic township, a conference center and the offices of the confederal secretariat."

Police Abuses

Breier also reports on an article which Major Craig Williamson, "South Africa's most successful security police spy," published in the SA *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY* in July last year. This article is understood to have made Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange furious, which led to the freezing of Williamson's promotion prospects and his decision to resign from the SAP. Breier says Williamson was "critical of the use of the army against civilians" and says the "community should have been directly involved in the struggle against all forms of crimes." Williamson wrote that law enforcement was more than "just the use of violence to ensure order." "Law and order implies a constitutional government

accepted by the people as well as a community which supports the security forces and approves their behavior," he wrote. He said that revolutionaries try to discredit the security forces and therefore it was important for security officers to be "apolitical and unpartisan."

Black Attitudes Survey

In an article on a survey of black attitudes by the Human Sciences Research Council, the paper reports that "most economically active South African blacks believe land should not be owned by individuals. They also believe the price of all products should be fixed." In a survey of 1,385 blacks in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area, the survey found that "blacks feel their situation is marked by lack of money, limited job security and insufficient economic opportunities and that the education, housing, sport and recreational facilities they are offered are of poor quality." They see the differnce between education for whites and blacks as their most important social problem, by far outstripping political representation," the paper reports.

THE SUNDAY STAR reports that "prominent black Christians and church leaders have come out in open revolt against the 'white-controlled' leadership, financial and administrative control of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and its multi-racial English-language member churches." At a meeting in Durban, 80 black church leaders formed the black Ecumenical Church leaders' Consultation (BECLC). According to one black theologian: "The basic mood at the consultation was that we are sick and tired of white messiahs seeking martyrdom overseas by interpreting black suffering to the world." A related article reports that the Western Province Council of Churches will send its own delegation to the SACC meeting in Harare because Dr Allan Boesak was left out of discussions by the SACC and was not included in the SACC delegation.

Regional Government

Clive Keegan, the man behind moves to establish an independent regional government in Cape Town, predicts the regional services councils (RSC) will collapse within 2 years and "Leave the way open for the introduction of federalism," the paper reports. " 'The RSC system is doomed to failure. It provides for ethnically based local authorities, a concept that is anathema to the people of Cape Town,' " Keegan is quoted as saying. " 'I believe then will be the time for regional intiatives to get in.' "

In the "Just Jon" column, Jon Qwelane cites various recent cases where there have been large differences in judicial treatment of whites and blacks being tried for crimes, the latest being the judicial ruling in the case of the death of Mita Ngubeni, which "left a very sour taste in the mouth." "No doubt magistrates and judges know their jobs, but in my neck of the woods it is quite openly held that in South Africa a white skin is a license to get away with much misdemeanor while being black makes you guilty even before you commit a crime," he concludes.

Unrest Investigation

"First steps towards a full-scale investigation into the real causes of South Africa's ongoing unrest have been taken by the President's Council," David Breier reports. "The council's steering committee met this week to discuss the proposed investigation." The council is considering a motion by a Progressive Federal Party member that "the lack of meaningful black political participation and the existence of discriminatory laws are the basic cause of the unrest." The motion also "calls for an urgent conference of important leaders chosen by the communities to seek ways to reconcile conflict" as well as a declaration of intent on black political participation. If such an investigation of the unrest was carried out, "it is expected to probe profound political grievances and not look at the unrest merely on a superficial law-and-order level."

Security Force Withdrawal

In its editorial, *THE SUNDAY STAR* examines the decision to withdraw the security forces from Port Elizabeth townships. It says "ending the unrest is the major priority of most South Africans." How it is to be done is a matter of debate, but something must be done. It gives the blacks reasons for wanting the security forces to leave and notes that experience proves the resident's point that anarchy will not result if the troops leave. "Removing security forces from the twonships is, at the very least, a gamble which the Government cannot afford not to try," it concludes.

Apartheid Deadline

Political correspondent David Breier reports that "friends in the West have given the South African Government a deadline to dismantle apartheid without actually giving up power. And that deadline is mid-1987." He says that both the UN Conservatives and U.S. Republicans will have to begin running again then. And unless "South Africa has dismantled apartheid and committed itself to real power-sharing by then," both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan may have to drop South Africa "like a hot potato." The deadline has been conveyed to South Africa by "well-disposed foreign business interests." Noting the reforms already undertaken, Breier puts reform at about 7:30 and says there is a long way to go before the clock chimes 12. "And if the clock is not to detonate a time bomb, it will have to move peacefully through the barriers of influx control, Group Areas, race classifaction and eventually white domination."

Black Political Opinion

In the feature "Visions of the Young," Gomolemo Mokae, national publicity secretary of the Azanian Student Movement, says that "black political opinion is steadily growing into a radical, uncompromising and cohesive political outlook." This outlooks rejects "the politics of negotiation" and wants the transferance of power to the blacks. He disagrees that the situation is one of civil war but says it is rather a case of the colonised against the colonizers. "The struggle is not merely a struggle against apartheid, whereby the oppressed simply struggle for a place within the capitalist set-up. Blacks are fighting for the destruction of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist republic." He says the "present volatile political climate favors the attainment of this goal in the very near future."

Black Education

THE SUNDAY STAR carries a full-page "insight" on the "black education crisis." It notes many reasons for the decline in black educational standards, including the fact that school was not compulsory for black children, the "huge disparity" in government subsidy, overcrowding, inadquately qualified teachers, lack of parental discipline with parents working, and other factors. Some have called for the total abolition of the system. A Witwatersrand University professor notes the decline in black education since the 1950's. A Department of Education and Training spokesman, however, notes that government funding has increased from R143 million to R900 million and says that proves government's commitment to improving black education. He noted a number of improvements, including measures to upgrade the competency of teachers and administrators, providing free text books, and building new schools.

Troops in Townships

In its "Review" section, the paper examines the issue of troops in the townships. Under the title "It's Catch 22 in the Townships," columnist Gary van Staden writes: "It is now almost 15 months since the SADF slipped quietly into the battle-scarred Vaal Triangle under the cover of darkness and drew a ring of steel around the township of Evaton." Since then, he says, many more South African townships have learned to live with soldiers as part of their daily lives, but few are ready to accept it. In a memorandum to the deputy ministers of law and order, education, and defense, the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] wrote: "The army reminds young people that they are oppressed at gunpoint and are expected to submit because they have no guns." The government, on its part, says that the situation must first stabilize before the troops can be withdrawn, and that the troops and police are necessary to protect the majority of township's resident from the violence and intimidation of a small minority. Van Staden says it is becoming increasingly obvious that the vast majority of township residents feel more threatened than protected.

The SPCC, says the writer, pointed out in its memorandum: "The presence of the army in the townships is a situation of conflict and war. No normal community life is possible with the army in our midst and Soweto is regarded as an area under siege. The army is a serious source of conflict in Soweto." He also cites other residents as saying that they cannot live without the police, and that the police help them get to work. But on the issue of the army, the common observation is that they have to get out. He concludes: "The time has come for the government to count the cost — in both financial and human relations terms — of keeping an army in various townships to protect a few 'mayors' and community councillors."

More on Mandela

In another article in the "Review" section, in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column, the writer says the good news of the week was the belief that Nelson Mandela will be released if the government can find a way to do so, although this was not announced by any minister in the cabinet, nor by any source close to the government. This belief, he says, is a mere gut feeling shared by most of the diplomatic community and political journalists. What puzzles analysts is the same thing that is puzzling the government: How can he be released? "First of all, Mandela has to agree to leave. He will probably not do so until the ANC is unbanned. So suddenly the price of poker goes up, for the government no longer has to think in terms of releasing Mandela, it has to think in terms of unbanning the ANC." Then, adds the writer, there is the problem of what Mandela will do once he is out of prison. As he has refused to eschew violence, he is likely to continue to advocate it, which is an offense, and punishable by jail. Or Mandela may decide to spend his first free hours addressing a rally in Soweto or elsewhere, and outdoor meetings are illegal. "Of course, Mandela might be persuaded to go to Lusaka. But at what price? He knows, does the rest of the world, that the government wants to release him. The price of the poker game is already high, and he can keep raising it." It is odd, the writer reflects, that a man sitting in jail seems to hold most of the aces in a game against the most powerful political and military machine south of the Sahara.

Lower Arrest Rate

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 1 December reports that the authorities are drastically easing pass law arrests, prosecutions, and convictions. "No national moratorium — official or unofficial — has been ordered, but sources indicate the development boards and the South African Police have been asked to exercise the utmost discretion." In some cases, the report by Brian Pottinger adds, pass arrests have almost ended and courts have only a trickle of offenders passing through them, the intitiative for this relaxation having come from the Departments of Constitutional Development and Justice. "But government bodies and responsible ministers are approaching the issue cautiously — apparently fearing that publicity on the issue would spark an even bigger migration to the cities."

Black Support for ANC

In the same issue, another report by Brian Pottinger examines a new publication, "South Africa: A Plural Society in Transition", sponsored by the Human Sciences Research Council which finds that black support or sympathy for the ANC in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area can conservatively be assessed at 50 percent. The publication als concludes that nearly 60 percent of blacks support resistance groups such as the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organization and the ANC. Other findings indicated by the publication are: A surprising percentage of black South African choose P.W. Botha as the right leader for the time; English-speaking South Africans remain substantially more liberal than their Afrikaans counterparts on the scrapping of apartheid legislation; There has been a radicalization of black attitudes over the use of revolutionary violence. The survey also warns: "The tolerance threshold of many National Party-inclined Afrikaners with regard to sociopolitical change is coming under pressure increasingly, especially as the Government's reformist intitiatives are extended to blacks. But, it is pointed out by the researchers, whites show an adaptability when confronted with political or economic realities and they can acquiesce without complaint."

Landmine Explosions

In its editorial on the week's landmines incidents in the northern Transvaal, the paper says, "The killing and maiming of innocent people in the northern Transvaal this week probably had a purpose beyond raising the ratchet of terror another notch or spreading alarm in the thinly populated reaches of the Limpopo." The aim, the editorial says, was probably to provoke Pretoria into a precipitate response which would have raised the temperature in the whole region and severed the last remaining strands of the Nkomati Accord. The ANC, it says, is playing for much higher stakes: provoking Pretoria into a confrontation with its neighbors which would earn it the final opprobrium of the world. "But as long as South Africa has the capacity to defuse this threat from within its own borders — and it has — it should guard against the admittedly seductive temptations of reprisal and hot pursuit. This week the ANC baited the trap. We do not have to fall headlong into it."

Country's Future

In the "Another View" column, Ken Owen notes that some people believe that if violence gets out of hand, the country will become a Marxist dictatorship, but he believes it is more likely to become "a fascist society under permanent siege," mainly because the power of South Africa is so much greater than the surrounding black populations'. Examining alternatives, he suggests that another wave of violence will cause the departure of a very large proportion of the white populations which would cause the "progressive disintegration of South Africa as a modern State" and a slide into "poverty and backwardness." An alternative would be to create truly independent local government by transferring the power to tax to the lowest element and the allowing "each local community the right to decide how it elected its own representatives to collect and spend the money." While he says that 1-man, 1-vote must ultimately come, if people were freed from fear of big government by restoring the rule of law, granting a bill of rights and making the Supreme Court "an independent arbiter of the action of the government," the transition to 1-man, 1-vote would be smoother.

3 Dec Press Review

MB030647 [Editorial Report] **Church Demonstration** — Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 December reports that one youth was killed and another seriously injured when a group of men armed with pangas, knives, stones and sticks attacked them during a demonstration at a Methodist Church in the Soweto area Sunday. A member of the Youth Guild told the *SOWETAN* the youths were part of a "demonstration calling for the resignation of a church warden" because "'he is indifferent to their grievances'." The local priest told the newspaper later "that the church had no comment on the matter and advised it not to publish the story," the article says.

Consumer, School Boycotts

The *SOWETAN* reports in another article that "Pretoria's black residents who have been urged to boycott white businesses starting from yesterday have been thrown into confusion by the distribution of another batch of pamphlets stating that the boycott should be ignored. The pamphlets, which were distributed at the weekend, and issued by the People's Awareness Committee, lashed out at 'radicals', saying boycotts will lead to violence, arrests, injuries, and deaths." The pamphlets demanded an end to the " 'illegal and irresponsible strikes and dismissals' " but urged residents to ignore the call to boycott white businesses. The pamphlets also called on "radicals and troublemakers to get out of the townships; radicals not to interfere with funerals. Residents interviewed at the weekend called on political organizations concerned to clarify the stand to be taken and to solve the matter as soon as possible because the confusion might lead to confrontation between youths and parents," the article says.

The newspaper reports in another article that only one third of the black graduates at the Medical Univeristy of South Africa attended graduation ceremonies for the school near Ga-Rankuwa, Bophuthatswana on the weekend. Student organizations had urged the ceremony be boycotted "in protest against police killings and the continued presence of the army and police in black townships." Harry Oppenheimer, former chairman of Anglo American Corporation, spoke at the ceremony and said South Africa was moving "slowly, haltingly and incompetently towards power-sharing at all levels of government," the article says. Oppenheimer said President P.W. Botha's announced policies lacked credibility, and, "'Apartheid is dead and it is high time that the corpse was decently and above all publicly buried.'"

In the "Focus" column in the same edition, a "Special Correspondent" writes that "Black urban education faces a total breakdown in 1986 unless the Government introduces drastic reforms." "The black community was thrown into a panic by wide-spread rumours of a total boycott of classes for the whole of next year and a crackdown on teachers in the Western Cape," he writes. The students have vowed to stay away from classes until the government accedes to a list of demands. "Labour Party sources have indicated that the Department [of Education and Culture] has decided not to 'give even an inch' on the education issue," the column says. "The official intransigence has deepened the crisis and this week pupils, representing more than 50 schools, repeated their demands that Government: Lift the state of emergency; Remove the army and police from townships; Release all detainees immediately and unconditionally; End all forms of harassment, threats and intimidation of students and teachers; Unconditionally reinstate dismissed, suspended or expelled students and teachers; Allow SRC's [Student Representative Councils] and PTSA's [expansion unknown] to function without harassment, threats or restrictions; Unban the Congress of South African Students (COSAS); Cancel the present examinations and postpone them to March." The government is obviously not going to meet these demands, the column says, and "the result will almost certainly be more school boycotts next year." The column notes that the United Democratic Front (UDF) has come out strongly in support of the pupils and teachers.

Sanctions

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 30 November says in an editorial, "We think it is time to issue a very serious warning. Banks that pulled the rug from under us will be remembered. Firms that pull out will not find it easy to re-establish

themselves in our markets should they wish to come back." Countries eager to apply sanctions should recognize two other facts, the newspaper says: "The first is that their influence over developments here wanes in proportion to the extent they tighten the screws. The second is that their actions encourage the backlash against reform and make it more difficult for the Government to go as far and as fast as it wants to go or should go. In other words, the disinvestment and sanctions campaign is counter-productive."

Pretoria Boycott

In an article on the proposed consumer boycott in Pretoria, *THE CITIZEN* reports, "it was learnt from the townships yesterday that police are investigating the activities of many radicals, claiming membership of the African National Congress and the UDF for setting up successful boycotts. The radicals, it was learnt, are threatening death to township residents who pay their rentals for December and death by extreme violence and burning to any residents found with goods purchased in 'White' Pretoria."

Proposed Confederation

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 December comments on signs that the government is planning a confederation between South Africa and the independent homelands and a federal system in a common South Africa and says: "The time for generalities is past. We need specific plans that can give not only people of all races here a clear idea of what is contemplated, but can demonstrate to overseas governments that power sharing is real, apartheid is ending, and there is good cause to support the reform initiatives of the Government and stop hammering South Africa."

THE CITIZEN reports in the same edition that the Conservative Party national executive has issued a statement saying "it rejected any form of power-sharing between any of the different populations groups within the established structure of the Republic." "'We repeat our request to (Mr Botha) to go about the policy of the partition of territories and sovereign political power — the only proven workable and feasible policy that has lead our country for more than a century to prosperity,'" the statement said. The executive also "rejected Mr Botha's intentions, as announced in Port Elizabeth on November 14, that he himself or by means of the President's Council would accept Blacks in the President's Council," the article says.

Unrest, Opposition

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 December reports that Rev Simeon Nkoane defused "what could have been an explosive situation when he stopped scores of Leandra youths who were carrying an assortment of weapons and chanting as they marched down the streets, saying they wanted to 'get rid of the police and informers.'" The incident took place after the funeral of four unrest victims on Sunday, the article says. "Police kept a low profile outside the township and by late afternoon the township was quiet but tense."

THE STAR reports in the same edition that hundreds of joggers who arrived to participate in the Run for Peace in Johannesburg yesterday were greeted by riot squad vehicles and police. A police spokesman said permission for the run to be held was withdrawn by the Johannesburg Municipality and the Traffic Department. In view of the political nature of the placards lining the route, police asked the crowd to disperse, which they did. The police decided not to take action when most of the people dispersed by jogging along the route. 'Nobody was arrested,' he said." Police confiscated T-shirts with "stop apartheid" printed on them and photographed joggers who came to participate, the article says.

In another article, *THE STAR* reports that more than half the people at a mass meeting in the East London City Hall walked out Sunday when a request to sing "Nkosi Sikelel Africa" was rejected. One speaker from the floor questioned the right of the city council to call the meeting to discuss black grievances. "The speaker said that when black organisations attempted to call meetings to discuss their grievances, the meetings were either banned or the leaders detained. He demanded to know why so many blacks had responded to the council's meeting, which he said was an attempt to 'localise a national struggle for liberation.'" At that point more than half the audience of about 400 "began streaming out of the hall," the article says.

'Super Union'

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 December says in an article that "South Africa's new super trade union will involve itself more in a political sphere than on labor matters." This was clear this weekend following the establishment of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] with an estimated membership of 450,000. Political statements and threats characterized the establishment of this super federation. It notes that "COSATU will concern itself with the task of filling the gap left by the banned ANC."

Power-Sharing

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 2 December says in an editorial that "next year must be the year of action for South Africa — a year in which it must be shown what will be done on the other side of the Rubicon that was crossed last year." The word "power-sharing" was until recently an abusive word in South African politics. This year it was used in government circles. Next year it should take on a practical stature. It is good that consideration is being given to black participation in the President's Council, the editorial says. This is really just the beginning and one of the government's problems will be how to identify true leaders, especially among the urban blacks. It notes that talks should be held across a broad front, even with people with whom the government does not want to talk. "To appoint leaders who are not accepted by the people will worsen the situation," it observes in conclusion.

Worker Attitudes

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 28-30 November in an editorial published in English, says worker attitudes have changed in South Africa. "The medical superintendent at Baragwanath Hospital did act in a somewhat precipitate manner and appeared to have been in a hurry to dismiss the student nurses who went on strike there last week." However, it says, "Blacks have clearly

indicated they are in no mood to be treated like 'kaffirs'. It is at just such a time that those in power and with authority should act with the utmost circumspection." The superintendent failed to do this, thereby worsening an already tense situation, it says. The commentary commends "the nurses who decided to fight in the wisest manner conceivable — by going to court," where they won reinstatement. It notes that conservative elements in the nursing profession "will say it was unprofessional, unethical, and without precedent. Maybe." However, the nurses' complaints were valid and of a longstanding nature, it concludes. "We would hesitate to condemn the nurses' action. They may just have had a case worth fighting for. Times have changed."

4 Dec Press Review

MB040747 [Editorial Report] **Pretoria Boycott** — Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 December reports business concern over the boycott called in Pretoria during the Christmas season. Raymond Ackerman, head of Pick 'n Pay, a large retail chain, said the boycotts "had been devastatingly effective in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town." He said he knew of at least 75 small businesses there that had been forced to close because of the boycott. He said he and other Cape Town businessmen had held discussions with black leaders with little effect. "'Unfortunately we cannot eliminate their grievances, and although we have clearly demonstrated our firm stand against apartheid they are unimpressed. They say they are using us, the white traders, as a political weapon. It is discrimination in reverse.'" He estimated sales in several stores in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town had been reduced by 25 to 40 percent. Henry Kruger, divisional executive for another major chain store, said the boycott in Pretoria "'could be serious for the retail trade in Pretoria. Black spending constitutes a major part of our turnover, especially over the Christmas and New Year period.'"

Colored Education

Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, in a column in the same edition, reviews the background and grievances behind the disruption of colored education in the Western Cape. After noting what he considers to be mishandling of the situation by colored ministers, he says: "It is a serious source of concern to me that the State President and the Cabinet appear to sit with their arms folded in this situation, claiming that the matter falls outside their jurisdiction and within the powers of the Ministers Council. True, the constitution does define education, at most levels, as an own affair. But that is crazy — as ridiculous as defining water as an own affair, as the dragons teeth of this crisis in education are generating problems for all South Africans. The country deserves a better constitution than this."

Further on Constitution

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 3 December carries a report by Paul Bell which says "Homeland leaders are as much in the dark as other black political figures and the white electorate over government's constitutional intentions, despite the rounds of talks between them and President P.W. Botha in recent weeks." Sources close to those who attended Friday's meeting said Botha "confined actual undertakings to promises already made public," Bell says. Homeland sources said legislation on black citizenship, influx control and black inclusion on the President's Council were discussed, but "specific principles and structures for constitutional development did not come under discussion." "'Nothing new was put to the Leaders on Friday,' said one source. 'Obviously, Botha doesn't want to propose something which could lead to a stalemate.'" Bell says it is clear that "before these leaders examine the constitutional options which Botha has promised to lay before them for comment, he will have to assure them that a broad range of other black leaders have also been extended the same privilege. The homeland leaders are apparently keen not to be sucked into a situation in which government consults them alone, leaving them isolated, responsible for, and acquiescent in a new constitution which could be rejected by urban blacks." Bell adds that at least one chief minister on Friday asked for and received assurance that the meeting was not regarded as a negotiating session.

COSATU

In an editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says the threat of a civil disobedience campaign by the new "super-union" could be serious. "What does government do if half-a-million black people start burning their passes, especially if they are joined by many non-union members?" Authorities might be attempted to arrest the leaders, it says. "It has to be said that, swiftly applied, that iron-fisted approach might just work. But the risks would be enormous. Depending on how well the disobedience is organised, it could be the catalyst of much worse to come."

Landmine Explosions

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 28 November says in an editorial that "this week's landmine explosions herald an intense but expected development for South Africa." Indeed, this development is only delayed by South Africa's successful diplomatic, economic, and military actions in the region. The onslaught against South Africa is threefold: internal unrest, sabotage, and acts of terror across the borders, beginning with landmines. "These bring a whole new set of circumstances which have to be taken into account." Concluding, it says, "South Africa must force its neighbors, through its greater economic and military strength, not to allow their territories to be used as springboards for attacks against us."

Black Participation

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 1 December in an article by Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, quotes the Rubicon statement by President Botha on 15 August in Durban and says, "This important statement by the state president did not get the attention it deserved." South Africa has finally bound itself to seek a political dispensation in which blacks would fully participate. It notes that the requirement is that a future plan be drafted for all South Africans. The problem is, with which black leaders must the government negotiate? Which black leaders are prepared to negotiate with the government? "The first step is thus to allay suspicion among reasonable black people," he says, which can be done through laborious negotiation. In conclusion

he adds, "it seems that the government is without direction and plans, simply because it does not want to announce firm plans for the sake of the negotiating process."

Support for Political Parties

An article in the same edition reports on a recent survey conducted by the paper on suppport for the National Party [NP]. "The Conservative Party [CP] is making significant progress in the Free State. But countrywide, the NP remains strong", it says. The poll was conducted during October on the newspaper's behalf. But the loss of the Sasolburg seat by the NP is interpreted as a protest vote in a by-election, which would not be repeated in a general election. However, about one-third of Free State voters say they would vote CP if a general election were to be held tomorrow. "The CP increased its support in the Free State from 18 percent in June to 30.3 percent in October, while the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party — Reformed National Party] increased its support from 2 percent to 6 percent. In 4 months the NP support in the province shrank from 59.6 to 49.2 percent." But in the Transvaal, the report says, CP support dropped from 21 percent to 17 percent, with the NP remaining constant at 46 percent. The only party to gain in this province is the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], which increased its support from 13 to 17 percent. In Natal the NP support rose from 39.8 to 43.7 percent. But it is in the Cape Province where the NP has the greatest lead — 53 percent. Taking the country's electorate as a whole, the PFP advanced from 18.4 to 19.4 percent, the NP maintained a steady 48 percent, and the CP lost support from 15.2 percent in June to 14.3 percent. The report adds that while the NP lost support among English speakers, it gained among Afrikaans speakers, from 57.2 percent in june of 59.5 percent in October.

Buthelezi Statement

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 December says in an editorial that "people, especially foreigners, who think that the South African problem is one of white against black and one that can be solved if the white government does not refuse to accept the inevitable, should read parts of Chief Buthelezi's speech this weekend." In a sharp warning to Oliver Tambo, Buthelezi says the ANC will get nowhere without the involvement of the Zulu nation. "ANC leaders," says Buthelezi, "have perpetrated more heinous crimes against blacks than the police." He says the ANC is organizing assassins to kill Inkatha leaders. These are strong words from the Zulu leader, and they give a slight indication of the uncertain relationship among black leaders. This should encourage people to see the violence in black residential areas in a completely new light. Concluding, it asks, "Will they now accept that the emergency regulations have been proclaimed to protect blacks against blacks?" Now they are hearing it directly from a black leader himself, one whose word they have never doubted.

Unrest

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 December carries a report by Rick Mkhondo which says residents in Leandra believe police have a list of 90 youths they plan to arrest following the petrol-bombing of a cafe and attacks on six houses in the township on Sunday. Police Lieutenant A.P. de Vries, said he was not prepared to comment about any list 'since if there is such a list, it forms part of the police investigations'."

In the same edition Gary van Staden presents a "5-tier" model to explain the political unrest. At the top are the twin "evils" perceived by blacks of capitalism and apartheid. Second are "poor education, exploitation unemployment, low quality of life, and lack of basic rights", all seen to stem from the capitalistic/apartheid system. These elements combine to create "anger, frustration, supression and domination", which lead to the "fourth link where these emotions boil over into unrest, violence and protest." The fifth level is the state of emergency, established "by the Government perception that the situation was out of control." Van Staden adds, because the black community was apparently unwilling to accept the government's rationale for establishing it, "the state of emergency itself became yet another cause of unrest." He concludes, "there is little point in attempting to solve the problem at the state-of-emergency level and then expect the rest of the causes to disappear. There is equally little point in attempting to impose a solution by reducing anger and frustration without paying heed to the levels which precede them."

Constitution Plan

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says now is not the time to unveil a new constitutional plan; two steps must be taken first. "The initial step is to drop apartheid," it says. "This, together with ending the emergency and releasing political prisoners, should create an atmosphere conducive to negotiation. In any event, the justification for rejecting all Government plans out of hand will have disappeared. The second step is to begin such negotiations."

Further on COSATU

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 December reports that "the Government has no formal strategy in terms of which it can deal with the emergence of a politicised trade union movement" such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] formed in Natal this week. Tony Stirling says in the article that government analysts indicate COSATU is "a predominantly socialistic organisation, containing other elements strongly in favour of African socialism or communism." It is a broadly based body and appears "bound to replace the ANC orientated SA Council of Trade Unions (SACTU) as the major political voice of trade unions in South Africa. According to the Government analysts, COSATU's support is likely to grow in the current circumstances and that it can expect support for its action from trade union grouping which are not affiliated to it." One source told Stirling: "The unions have taken the gap offered by the Wiehahn Commission to form a militant, political grouping." "The Government now has either to go backwards and act in a repressive manner, or it can dismantle apartheid," Stirling quotes the source as saying. "'The biggest danger lies in permitting revolutionary forces to take over the trade unions and acting against the democratic forces within the unions,' the source said." Stirling continues: "According to the Government experts consulted, COSATU's formation was a logical step within the framework of Black political aspirations and could be

viewed as the second phase, after the creation of a situation of general unrest, of a climate of ungovernability within South Africa." Stirling adds that although the Association of Chambers of Commerce had not formally commented on the formation of the union, "sources within the organisation indicated that they were unhappy with the formation of a politicised trade union movement."

Federation of Homelands

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 3 December in an editorial comments on the "Government puppets" or homeland leaders, and says: "The Government is at this moment thinking of and drawing plans of a federation and confederation in which these homeland leaders will feature. We can tell them right now we will have nothing to do with these grandiose schemes. Our position is, and has always been that these little enclaves of land are part of South Africa," and they "should never have been given this bogus status."

In the same edition, the *SOWETAN* reports that a meeting to resolve the 15-month boycott of rents in the Vaal Triangle Monday ended in deadlock. Another meeting has been scheduled for next Monday, the article says.